The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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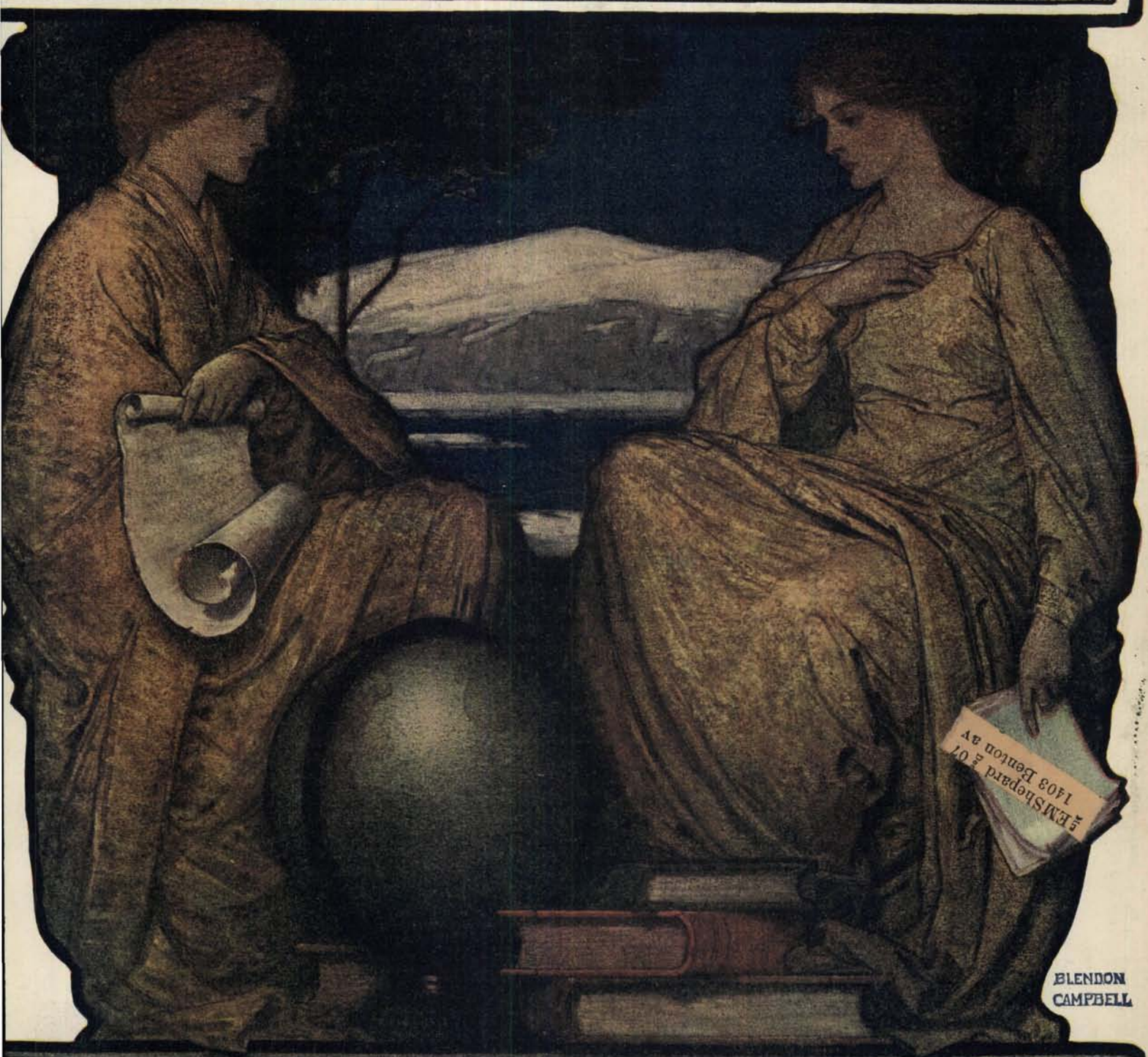

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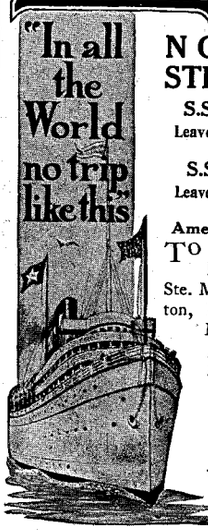

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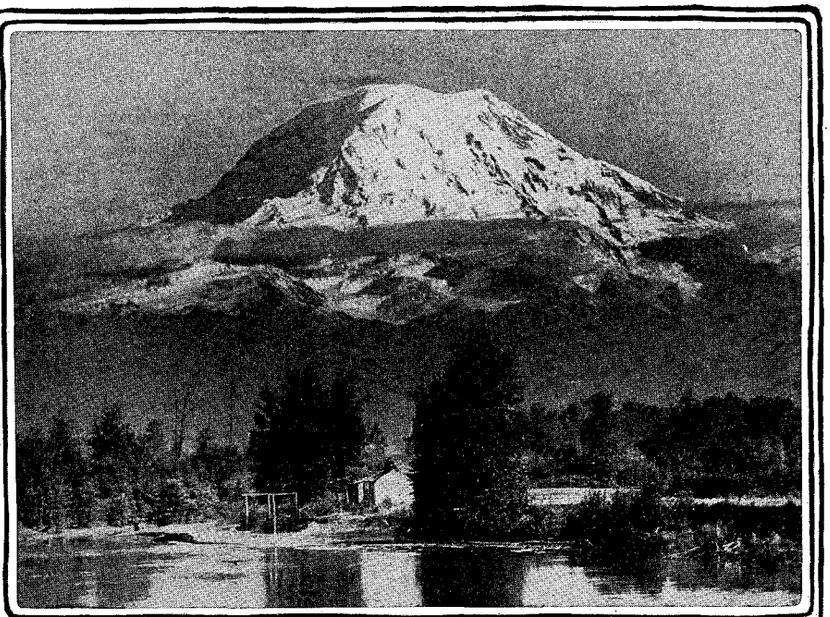

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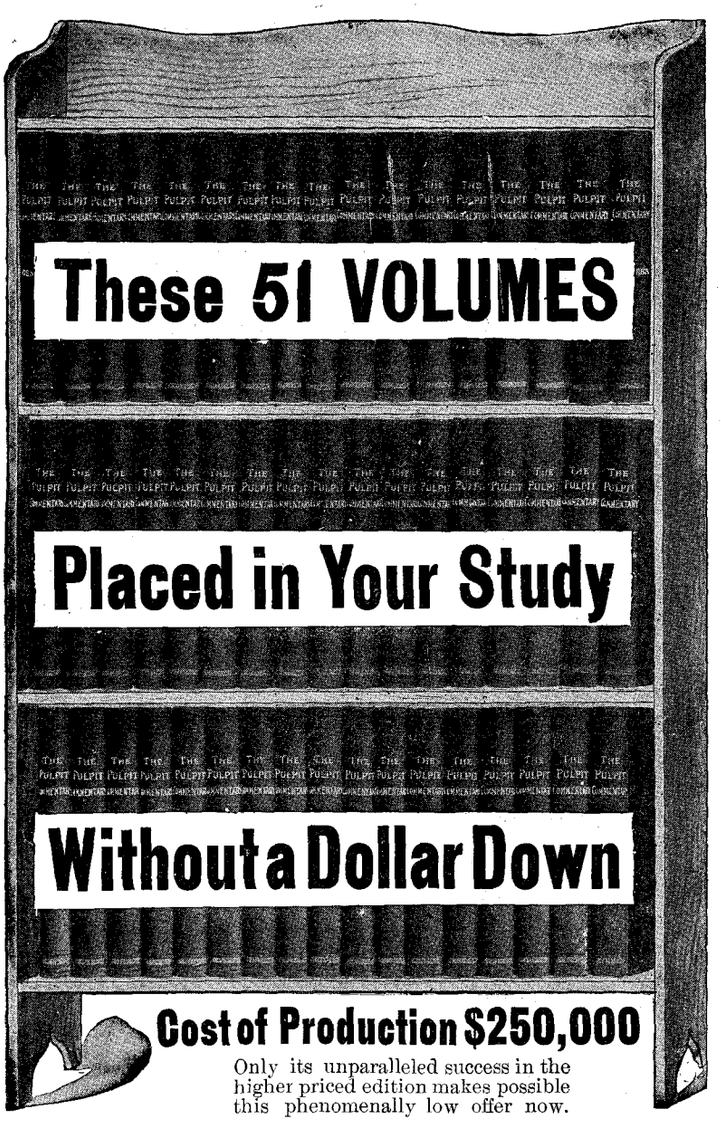

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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VOL. XXXV., NO. 2 NEW YORK, JULY 13, 1907 WHOLE NUMBER, 899

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE MENACE OF OUR NATIONAL SNOBBISHNESS

SNOBBISHNESS, which is declared by one newspaper to be "the easiest thing in the world to recognize in others, and the hardest to discover in oneself," is thought by Prof. L. S. Rowe, of the University of Pennsylvania, to characterize the dealings of the United States with its sister republics in this hemisphere. In *The North American Review* (New York, June 21) Professor Rowe predicts that this snobbishness, in conjunction with other defects in our treatment of the Latin-Americans, will result in the "national isolation" of the United States unless by radical reform in our international relations we succeed in removing the impression which is now established. "In our ignorance of South-American conditions," he writes, "we have failed to appreciate that, within a comparatively few years, we shall have to deal with Powers of real magnitude in this southern section of the continent. If they distrust us, we shall find our hands tied in the councils of the nations. With their support, a new equilibrium of power—the best guaranty of the world's peace—will be established." Not only in our relations with South America is the menace of "national isolation" hanging over us, tho there it is most manifest, but Professor Rowe discovers in the attitude of transatlantic Powers indications of a desire to bring such isolation about. "While official and diplomatic relations have been of the most cordial character, there is noticeable a growing feeling of popular antagonism toward the United States which the most lavish display of official courtesy has been unable to disguise. . . . Every consideration of national policy dictates that no effort should be spared to avoid a situation which must ultimately become a source of national weakness." The New York *Tribune*, while not denying the validity of Professor Rowe's premises, demurs to the conclusions which he reaches. "Every American," it advises, "should ask himself whether he has adopted a 'come-and-be-saved' attitude toward foreign countries. And if he concludes that he has, he will do well to consider whether it is the national menace that Prof. L. S. Rowe . . . makes it out to be." But it adds:

"Probably the national isolation which Professor Rowe thinks may come as a result of this arrogance is a bogy, for the markets of the world need the United States too sorely as buyer and seller to let snobbishness interfere with friendly relations. Nevertheless, there is a genuine danger in the snobbish attitude, as British merchants profess to have discovered, to their sorrow and pecuniary loss, when the obliging Continental traders wrested from them by mere courtesy and respect for 'inferior races' a large slice of foreign trade."

The grounds of this Latin-American distrust of the United States are assembled by Professor Rowe in three groups, all of which can be traced primarily to "our ignorance of South-American conditions." These three defects we must overcome, we are told, such a menace are they to "the development of a better understanding between the northern and southern sections of this hemisphere." He continues:

"The first of these defects is the tendency to interpret South-American institutions in terms of the least advanced of those countries. In our ignorance, we have taken it for granted that the turbulent conditions which prevail in a few of the republics are characteristic of all. We have failed to appreciate the fact that South America offers as many gradations of institutional development as Europe, and that the usual slurring judgment is deeply resented by the more advanced countries.

"The second defect is of a far more serious nature, as it involves one of the fundamental traits of our national character. Foreign critics of the American people have often pointed out the spirit of condescension, bordering on contempt, which marks the attitude of the average American toward foreign institutions. The slightest divergence from our form of government is regarded as a stamp of inferiority. American publications constantly dwell on the supposed inability of the people of South America to develop free institutions—a purely gratuitous assumption, which has never been supported by serious scientific investigation. Even in our university instruction there is a tendency to use the terms 'Anglo-Saxon' and 'Latin' as expressing the contrast between the ability to establish and develop free institutions and the absence of this capacity. . . . . .

"This unfortunate situation is further complicated by the 'missionary spirit' of the American people. In our relations with foreign peoples we are apt to assume, not only that our political, social, and educational institutions are incomparably superior to those of other countries, but that their only hope of salvation is to use our system as a model. We patronizingly point out that they are probably not prepared to assimilate more than the simpler forms of American institutional growth, but that with patience and conscientious effort they will ultimately be able to reach the more complex. . . . . .

"The above-mentioned obstacles to the development of closer relations with Central and South America, while serious, are in no sense insurmountable; and, in fact, the last few years have witnessed the beginnings of a conscious effort to overcome these shortcomings. There still remains, however, a third difficulty, which, if not overcome, will rekindle the feeling of distrust toward the United States and make its eradication extremely difficult, if not impossible. Throughout South America, one hears constant complaint of the business methods of the merchants and manufacturers of the United States. If these complaints related only to the refusal of our manufacturers to give long-term credits and to the general spirit of suspicion and distrust which characterizes their attitude toward South-American merchants, the most obvious

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explanation would be that these are difficulties incident to the early stages of commercial intercourse. Unfortunately, the complaints are of a far more serious character, involving the good faith and honesty of our merchants and manufacturers. One approaches the subject with some diffidence, not only owing to the delicate questions which it presents, but also to the fact that there are a number of notable exceptions to the general rule. These exceptions, however, are buried beneath the mass of real grievances of the Spanish-American merchant.

"The dishonesty of catalog descriptions, the wanton disregard of the contract conditions, especially as regards the date of delivery, the insolent indifference to justifiable complaints, are but a few of the counts in the indictment. Considering the treatment which the South-American merchant has received, it is surprizing that our commerce with these countries is growing so rapidly. No greater tribute could be paid to the excellence of American as compared with European manufactures. South-American merchants are often anxious to have American goods, but they are conscious of the fact that commercial relations with our manufacturers involve more annoyance and, in certain respects, greater risks than with English, French, or German producers. American manufacturers are usually characterized as '*muy vivo*,' which is a polite way of saying that the foreigner must be on his guard in dealing with them."

WHY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IS POPULAR ABROAD

THREE prominent Americans, recently returned from Europe, have each had something to say to the reporters in regard to President Roosevelt's phenomenal popularity. Thomas W. Lawson, who claims to have greater facilities for gathering political information than any newspaper, asserts that in the home field "Roosevelt is the cry of the people," and that "if the Republican party does not nominate him, the Democrats will"; while Charles Dana Gibson reports that in remote parts of Southern France "where the peasants hardly know the name of their own President," the name of President Roosevelt is well known. But these pronouncements pale beside that of Col. George Harvey who tells our reporters that "one can not remain abroad a fortnight without being forced to realize that President Roosevelt is far and away the most popular man in the world," and then goes on to point out why, in his opinion, this fact should make him less popular at home. Thus the orator whose eloquence recently enriched the antiadministration vocabularies with the phrase "blatant probity," now explains to the American public that President Roosevelt is beloved of royalty because of his autocratic tendencies; that he is immensely popular with the commercial classes in Europe because his policy has impaired American credit and crippled American competition; and that he is lauded by "socialists and anarchists" because he is the first to accord them "open and favorable recognition" as "a class entitled to special consideration." According to Colonel Harvey, "there is no doubt that if our next national election could be determined by European votes Mr. Roosevelt would be rechosen unanimously." To show that pro-Roosevelt enthusiasm is not exclusively a European product he might have cited *Brown's Farmer*, a newspaper of North Dakota, which asks: "Could we do better than instal Theodore Roosevelt in the Presidency for life?" and goes on to argue that we could not do better. But to return to the words of Colonel Harvey, as reported in the New York *World*. Touching the favor of kings we there read:

"Royalty, led by the Kaiser himself, who pronounces Mr. Roosevelt the greatest of American Presidents without exception, is particularly desirous of his reelection as tending to indicate that, so far from being doomed, autocracy may still hold popular favor, if the personality of the ruler be sufficiently vivid and his acts shrewdly beneficent. It is a peculiarly pleasing sign at this time, when a wave of democracy seems to be sweeping over Europe, to appear in the land whose dedication to personal liberty has caused so much anxiety in royal breasts for more than a century.

"To the keen-visioned Kaiser especially, but also in lesser degree to all dull royalty and apprehensive aristocracy, the portent seems plain that even the most intelligent segment of the human race now existing may yet in considerable measure subordinate self-government to popular idol-worship."

And of the European attitude toward Mr. Roosevelt's economic policies he goes on to say:

"No less ardent in support of President Roosevelt is the commercialism of England, France, and Germany. The panic of five years ago among the business men of all three nations over America's trade expansion was very real. Our concentration of effort and superior methods seemed likely to dominate all markets within ten years, and New York was regarded as the certain and almost immediate successor of London as the financial center of the world.

"But there is no longer any fear or even talk of the once dreaded American invasion. Impairment of credit has throttled American enterprise so effectually as to give our competitors probably a score of years in which to recover ground that seemed to have been lost forever. Nowhere, not even in our own haunts of Populism, was the President's crusade against great American corporations so heartily welcomed as in England and Germany."

Still more enthusiastic, Colonel Harvey asserts, is "the third great class, comprizing socialists and anarchists." Thus:

"When Mr. Roosevelt boldly contrasted men of wealth with 'socialists and anarchists' to the advantage of the latter, they foresaw the beginning of a new era.

"To the incidental fact that he shaded 'wealth' with the word 'predatory' they attach no significance. In their view all wealth is predatory, and they quickly recalled that, in his original message to Congress urging the reduction of 'swollen fortunes,' the President made no qualification or distinction. . . . . .

"In any case they perceive a mighty advancement of their cause in the first open and favorable recognition ever accorded 'socialists and anarchists' as a class entitled to special consideration by one in a position of the highest authority.

"There are, of course, subdivisions of these three great classes of foreign peoples, but all idealists, preachers, sportsmen, prize-fighters, editors, writers, philosophers, scholars, nature-lovers, warriors, peacemakers, animal-killers, woman-suffragists, civil-service, tariff, spelling, and all other varieties of reformers find something in Mr. Roosevelt's prismatic personality sufficiently akin to hold their admiration and devotion."

The American press, while ready, apparently, to believe all that Colonel Harvey says as to the fact of the President's popularity abroad, remain unconvinced by his analysis of its causes. "When Mr. Harvey attempts to explain this universal popularity," remarks the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.), "he becomes a veritable Münchhausen in his imaginative flights" and "one feels a little ashamed to invoke against him the prose of every-day veracity and fairness." It adds:

"Colonel Harvey is teaching the world a new language, and the ordinary definitions of autocracy, idol-worship, and so on are not binding upon him. The 'Pickwickian sense' has been supplanted by the Harveyan, and so let us take his deliverances as 'literature' and turn to them for joy when we tire of *Don Quixote* and the windmills, or of little *Alice* in Wonderland."

The charge that the President has destroyed American credit abroad and turned back the American trade invasion of Europe, remarks the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), merits attention. But is it true? it asks; and it goes on to say:

"Standard Oil does more business abroad than any other American corporation. Does any one believe for a moment that this enterprising purveyor of petroleum has lost the sale of a single quart of oil because of the efforts in the United States to make it obey the laws? It is true that Mr. Harriman says he was about to sell a big lot of bonds in Paris when the Alton disclosures spoiled his market. But in this case it was Harriman's credit, and not Union Pacific's, which was cast under a cloud. Eliminate Harriman and his methods from the Union, and it could probably

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do what the Pennsylvania Railroad did, namely, sell $50,000,000 of bonds to the Frenchmen.

"Every student of corporate or financial affairs will laugh at the assertion that Roosevelt has destroyed American credit abroad.

COL. GEORGE B. HARVEY.
He declares President Roosevelt to be "the most popular man in the world."

Europe has been quick to follow this country's methods of industrial development, and patriotism impels Germans and Englishmen to foster home industries, just as it would stimulate Americans to combat foreign competition. The apologists for eminent lawbreakers will never be able to conceal their principals by pretending that the scapegoat is some one else."

The Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.), while denying that the President's acts have menaced national prosperity, is inclined to think that his words at times may have had that effect. Thus we read:

"When we look back at the record of the Roosevelt Administration we can see plainly that it is not the things done which are open to criticism. As the record stands, most of these things are a credit to the country. . . . . .

"What has hurt is the continuous stream of threats that has come out of Washington, sometimes from the White House itself. Suggestions that fortunes ought to be confiscated when they reach a certain limit—efforts to extend governmental power by mere interpretation of the law—impatience with the Constitution as it is because of its restrictions upon executive authority—arguments for constitutional interpretation that would make the United States Government the dominant partner in every man's business—these are the things that have hurt."

AN EMBARRASSING TREASURY SURPLUS—A Treasury surplus of $87,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, being more than three times that of a year ago, offers to the tariff revisionists another round of ammunition for their attack upon the stand-patters. If, in the face of national expenditures unprecedented in size for a year of peace, the national Treasury surlpus is so unduly enlarged, why is this not an unanswerable argument for a decrease in customs duties from which the revenue is in large part derived? certain of the revisionist press are asking. High customs create high prices, they argue, so that the "common people," who suffer by the high prices, are the ones to be ultimately credited with furnishing the nation with its unusual surplus. The figures of this latest Treasury report, says the New York *Globe*, constitute an argument for early tariff revision calculated to put the stand-patters to rout."

On the other hand, those who attribute the surplus to customs receipts from an increased foreign commerce which could not have been foreseen point to it merely as a manifestation of our wonderful prosperity. It is one of the indications, says *The Wall Street Journal* (New York), "that the country is not exactly skating on thin ice nor at the end of its resources." It is a healthy sign, it continues, diagnosing the nation's condition thus: "It may have to stop to take breath occasionally, and tighten a screw or two in its machinery, but these are the natural consequences of working at high pressure, both for man and the mechanism of industry and trade which he controls. The old year has dealt generously with us in these and other respects. Let us be just to ourselves and use her resources wisely."

By others the same caution is voiced. A Treasury surplus often induces extravagance, warns one paper. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, fearing commercial disorder if the tariff be tinkered with, urges rather that the money be invested by the nation in needed internal improvements. With an eye to local welfare it suggests that "a good many millions of the surplus could be profitably expended in putting the Mississippi and its principal tributaries into shape to handle the business which would be offered them."

NIGHT WORK FOR WOMEN

NOW that the New York Court of Appeals has declared unconstitutional the State law forbidding the employment of women in factories during certain night hours, there is probably nothing to prevent any of the sex from working twenty-four hours a day if they wish. The case of the State *vs.* Williams, which resulted in this decision for the defendant, has been attracting more than local attention, as it was fought from court to court because the chief contention of the State was that, the health of

COLONEL HARVEY RETURNS FROM ABROAD WITH A NEW "PIECE."
—Shiras in the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph*.

the women and of future generations being imperiled by night work, the law restricting such work should be held valid as a health law enacted under the police power of the State. The highest court of New York decided otherwise, however. Judge Gray, who wrote the opinion, declared, in part:

"The courts have gone very far in upholding legislative

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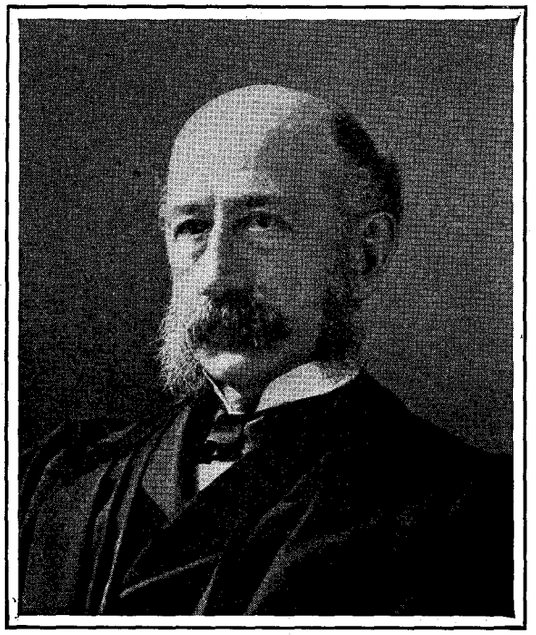
enactments framed clearly for the welfare, comfort, and health of the community, and that a wide range in the exercise of the police power of the State should be conceded I do not deny. But when it is sought under the guise of a labor law, arbitrarily as here, to prevent an adult female citizen from working at any time of the day that suits her, I think it is time to call a halt. It arbitrarily deprives citizens of their right to contract with each other. The tendency of legislatures, in the form of regulatory measures, to interfere with the lawful pursuits of citizens is becoming a marked



JUDGE GRAY, OF THE NEW YORK COURT OF APPEALS.
He holds that woman can not legally be deprived of the "right" to work all night if she wishes.

one in this country, and it behooves the courts firmly and fearlessly to interpose the barriers of their judgment, when invoked, to protest against legislative acts plainly transcending the powers conferred by the Constitution upon the legislative body. . . . . .

"The right of the State to restrict or regulate the labor and employment of children is unquestionable; but an adult female is not to be regarded as a ward of the State, or in any other light than the man is regarded when the question relates to the business pursuit or calling.

"In the gradual course of legislation upon the rights of a woman, in this State she has come to possess all the responsibilities of the man, and she is entitled to be placed on an equality of rights with the man. Considerations of her physical differences are sentimental and find no proper place in the discussion of the constitutionality of the act."

This disposition of the case, after nearly a year and a half of discussion in the courts, is received with little surprize by the press, because earlier decisions have been in like tenor. It is not acceptable, however, to them all. The Chicago *Tribune*, for instance, declaring the reasoning of the court "a little queer," continues:

"The legislature has given to woman all the responsibilities of man; yes, all, except the responsibility of the ballot, classifying her, in this respect, with minors. She is prevented from voting to remedy the evils from which she suffers, yet she must not be interfered with in the 'right' to work herself to death!

"New York courts may take this view of the matter, but it is to be hoped that the courts of other States will not follow their precedent. So long as woman is forbidden to vote and thus is treated as a minor, she should be protected as a minor against the rapacity of factory-owners, and they should be prevented from compelling her to work day and night for her daily bread."

Similarly, the New York *World*, while proclaiming blandly that woman is now the equal of man in all respects, "his peer, his fellow-toiler, sharing his responsibilities as well as his pleasures," adds, nevertheless, that the "proud triumph . . . implies a surrender of privileges." And it asks:

"With 'no sex discrimination' and equal rights, can women consistently continue their thousand and one appeals to masculine chivalry? Will they permit man to lighten their load? Will they even let him pay for the theater-tickets or give up his seat in a car? Her equality under the law is well deserved, but logically carried out it must lead to a radical readjustment of social relations."

The New York *Times* does not find, however, that the decision will be so far-reaching in its effect as other papers have dubiously prophesied. Pointing to this Williams case as illustrative of the condition of night work for women existing in this State, it asserts that these conditions will be little aggravated, if at all, by the removal of the restrictions. We read:

"Mr. Flanagan [the Deputy Factory-Inspector] finds that in the majority of factories where women are employed the regular hours are from fifty-three to fifty-six a week, which would in any event permit only a few hours' overtime at night, up to the constitutionally legal maximum of sixty; and that for such work a higher rate of wages prevails, amounting to time-and-a-half or double-time pay to time-workers, or 10 per cent. additional to piece-workers. Manufacturers, for economic reasons, says Mr. Flanagan, 'try to avoid overtime or resort to it as seldom as possible.'"

SHOULD WE SEND A FLEET TO THE PACIFIC?

THERE is as much diversity of opinion in the press regarding the wisdom of sending a fleet of war-ships to Pacific waters as there was earlier diversity in the reports of the Administration's intention concerning the transfer of that fleet. Discussion of the wisdom of the maneuver hinges on the danger of inciting the jingoes of this country and Japan to further talk of war. "Anything that might be mistaken at this time for a demonstration against Japan," declares the New York *World*, "would be ill-advised to the point of folly." *The Tribune*, however, regards "with sincere satisfaction the prospect that in the not remote future a considerable part of the effective Navy of the United States will make a cruise in Pacific waters and visit the chief ports of our Pacific Coast." *The World*, in support of its objections, asserts that war in these days is "forced by public opinion, by inflamed state of the minds of nations and the impulsive fury of popular passion." So that, however amicable may be the present relations of this country and Japan, it is not wise to overlook the existence of jingoism in each nation which by extravagant rumors accompanying the transfer of ships might be inflamed into demonstrations of dangerous proportions. "There is a war party in Japan," this paper reminds us, "and the report that we are sending a great fleet of war-ships to be ready for Japan's next move would be worked up to excite that next move." And then, "what foolish men might say in Japan or what some foolish functionary might do would be made the most of on our side by sensation-mongers, and so step by step and from word to word we should come to realize the recent words of a distinguished statesman that 'wars are made by newspapers.'" Equally alarming to the New York *Evening Post* is this report that some sixteen of our best ships are to sail before winter for Pacific waters. We read:

"We can not too strongly emphasize the folly of any such action. The Japanese Ambassador has, of course, announced that his Government would not consider it a hostile move. Naturally. But the fact remains that the jingoes of both nations will utilize it for the purpose of inflaming their respective publics. Our own yellow press has already seized upon it as a subject for great headlines; how many such should we not see if the squadron were to go around Cape Horn! Surely, it is the duty of the Executive to guard against danger of this kind, both at home and abroad. If

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the battle-ships must have a long sea cruise, by all means let them visit Labrador or the Cape of Good Hope, or even Madagascar. But on no ground of discipline or efficiency could a voyage to the Pacific rather than to any other seas be justified, while a cruise to California or the Philippines would be accepted the world over as a threat to the Japanese. We could hardly have a better example of the way a navy, so far from being a safeguard, can become a grave menace to the peace of a nation."

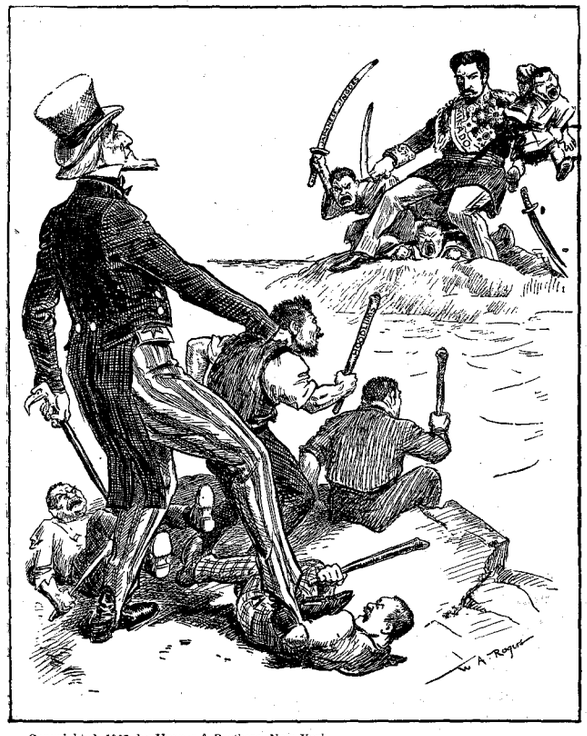
"So far as the two Governments are concerned there can be no misunderstanding," chimes in the Philadelphia *Press*. And, moreover, "not even the most vicious action of the hoodlums can precipitate the two Governments into collision," but the maneuver is to be regretted because the intemperate spirit of the jingoes—the rag-tag elements, as this paper terms them—"increases the delicacy of the situation, and anything which needlessly puts weapons in their hands is to be deprecated."

Those papers which agree with *The Tribune* in indorsing the project take the ground, either that the war feeling is negligible and should not be considered to the extent of altering plans based on sound naval policy, or that, granting the existence of such a sentiment, the presence of the fleet in the Pacific would be reassuring to our own people and serve as a check upon the Japanese war-talk. The New York *Globe* on this point declares: "It may be cogently said that the display of adequate evidence that this country is prepared, and that there is no chance of catching us napping as Russia was caught, may be cooling to the Japanese jingoes who are embarrassing their Government and doing what they can to precipitate trouble." Leaving aside the immediate question of the Japanese, the Philadelphia *Inquirer* thus outlines the reasons given by many papers for favoring the transfer of the fleet:

"The truth is that there is no connection whatever between the difficulties which have arisen within the past few months and the proposed transfer of the battle-ship squadron from the eastern to the western ocean. That transfer was adjudged to be advisable a long time ago by the General Board of the Navy for reasons which one does not need to be a strategist to understand. Obviously enough our naval force should be so distributed as to afford a maximum of readily available protection at the points where protection is most urgently required, or, in other words, at the points where we have a preponderance of interests lying open to attack. Those points are all in the Pacific. There is no danger on the Atlantic side. No European Power is conceivably likely to attack us, and if any did, a system of shore fortifications has been created which might be trusted to give any invader a warm reception. It is otherwise in the Pacific. There we have the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines, and other insular possessions which need defense, and therefore, that we should maintain a strong fleet on the Pacific is elementary tactics. In doing that we should only be following the example of Great Britain, which, since safeguarding its interests in the Far East by the Japanese alliance, has greatly reduced its squadrons in Asiatic waters and has concentrated its strength in the Mediterranean, the British Channel, and the North Sea.

"That seemed to be in anticipation of an attack from Germany, but no official comment has emanated from Berlin, and when the battle-ship squadron starts to the Pacific it will not be for Japan to place any unfavorable construction on the move. As the change will hardly have been effected before next spring, it may be hoped that much of the current agitation will by then have subsided, but in any case it is clearly impossible to permit our consideration for the feelings and susceptibilities of the Japanese indefinitely to prevent the pursuance of a policy which the national welfare dictates."

PUBLICITY FOR ACCIDENTS ON THE HARRIMAN LINES—Mr. Harriman's declaration that henceforth all accidents on his railroads will be carefully and impartially investigated by boards whose findings will be made public in all their details meets with nothing but approval, and is called by the Chicago *Post* "an excellent precedent." "This decision," it continues, "will be welcomed by the traveling public and is an important recognition of a principle hitherto insufficiently appreciated by American railroad managements, namely that the public is in a sense a partner in their enterprise and hence entitled to be represented in many matters of immediate mutual concern." In view of the recent



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KEEPING THE PEACE.

—Rogers in *Harper's Weekly*.

"MADE IN JAPAN."

And neither your Uncle Sam nor the Mikado is getting excited over it.

—Doyle in the Philadelphia *Press*.

MEN OF WAR NOW ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

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epidemic of railroad accidents the action assumes a peculiar significance. It is hinted that possibly Mr. Harriman is but anticipating legislation to the same end, but for the most part he is given credit by the press for instituting a commendable reform. The Washington *Star* views it thus:

"One of the main causes of public discontent with the railroad companies of this country during recent years has been that in case of accident a policy of secrecy was invariably maintained. The people have contended that such matters were legitimately of proper public interest, inasmuch as the patrons of the roads were the main sufferers from the negligence or inefficiency or carelessness of the railroad operatives. The recent appalling succession of fatalities has accented this belief that the community at large should have a hand in the investigation into causes not merely when the judicial processes are invoked, but in the preliminary inquiries conducted by the railroads.

"The common experience of newspaper men, upon applying for information regarding accidents, is to have railroad officials assume an air of indifference or positively deny plain facts, refusing all information or deliberately seeking to prevent the ascertainment of the truth. This 'it-is-none-of-your-business' attitude has contributed heavily to the public feeling of hostility to the common carriers, and Mr. Harriman is wise in recognizing the fact and taking steps to bring about a better feeling between the people and the roads. He is a 'practical man,' according to his own analysis of himself, and doubtless realizes the claim of the public to a part in the efforts to safeguard life while maintaining effective schedules."

SPREAD OF THE GALVESTON PLAN

"MUNICIPAL government in America has, on the whole, been a failure," says the New Orleans *Times-Democrat;* and this assertion explains the interest with which the press of the country are watching the spread of the so-called Galveston plan of city government. The city that solves the problem of good government, according to the Des Moines *Register*, "will be as notable in the New World as Athens was in the ancient world." Among the possible solutions of this problem the one which at present attracts most attention is the Galveston plan of government by a commission. A few weeks ago the Iowa legislature passed an enabling act permitting the larger cities of that State—those of not less than 25,000 inhabitants—to reorganize their governments on the Galveston model, and now Des Moines, the capital, has availed itself of this permission. Similar laws have recently gone into effect in Kansas and in South Dakota, and such towns as Houston, Fort Worth, Dallas, El Paso, and Austin are trying the new plan; but Des Moines, with some 75,000 inhabitants, is the largest city that has yet ventured upon the experiment. Municipal government by commission was adopted in Galveston after that city's partial destruction in 1901. Since then the idea seems to have found increasing favor throughout the country, altho not, perhaps, to the extent implied by an Eastern paper when it states that "there is almost a rush to try the new system." This system is described as follows in the New York *Tribune:*

"Galveston's government would be essentially like that of a business corporation with a president and board of directors, if corporation directors were salaried officers and devoted all their time to the affairs of the corporation. Galveston is ruled by a commission, consisting of a mayor and four commissioners, much as if in this city we should do away with the Board of Aldermen and other elective officials and set up the Board of Estimate and Apportionment as the city government. The commission took hold of Galveston just after the flood, and was remarkably successful in reestablishing the city. Houston had an inefficient government of the usual sort, and suffered from neglect, waste, and dishonesty. The floating debt was $400,000. In a few years the commission retired the debt, paved the streets, built schools, improved the water supply, and while doing all this reduced the tax-rate.

"In the comparatively small cities in which the system has been tried, the mayor and commissioners each act as heads of departments, the mayor, for instance, as head of the police and fire departments, the other departments being assigned by vote of the majority of the board to the other commissioners. The commission acts as the city legislature, the mayor having no veto power. Subordinate city officials, like city clerk, attorney, treasurer, auditor, engineer, police judges, are appointed by the board. The obvious advantage of the plan is great centralization of authority. For instance, no such confusion could exist as exists in this city regarding responsibility for the shocking condition of the street pavements. The whole board would be responsible, and particularly the individual commissioner in whose special charge the maintenance of the streets had been placed. . . . . .

"Concentration of authority and responsibility, such as to make the popular will effective, has been proved to be necessary, and the Galveston plan affords this concentration. We have been concentrating authority and responsibility in this city for several years. Stripping the Board of Aldermen of power to grant franchises was a recent step of that sort. The Bingham Bill doing away with permanent inspectors of police is another. The most flagrant instance of misgovernment which New York suffers from to-day, the ill-paved streets, is due to the division of authority over the streets between the mayor and the borough presidents."

Dispatches say that the adoption of the commission plan in Des Moines, altho indorsed by nearly two-thirds of the voters, was strenuously opposed by the professional politicians. The Des Moines experiment, remarks the Chicago *Tribune*, "has certain manifest advantages," but these "will count for little unless the voters, looking on themselves as members of a business corporation, shall make a deliberate effort to elect capable men." "So far," asserts the Baltimore *News*, "results are strongly in favor of the Galveston plan." The movement is regarded by the Chicago *Record-Herald* as "an extremely interesting and educational one"; while the Washington *Herald* would not be surprized to see "some of the large cities of the country—some such boss-ridden, grafter-infested municipality as Philadelphia, for example—adopt the commission form of government within the next few years."

The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, however, thinks that "other States should be slow about adopting the Galveston plan until those cities which have adopted it have demonstrated its working efficiency"; and the Minneapolis *Tribune* fears that the commissioners will find a way to "perpetuate their power in themselves or their friends." On the other hand, nothing but satisfaction is exprest by the cities in which the new system is on trial.

Thus a Galveston correspondent to the Des Moines *Register and Leader* writes: "Taxes have been reduced, public improvements greatly extended, and in every department of the city increased efficiency has been developed under this plan." And the Houston *Post* offers the following testimony:

"The Houston system is no longer an experiment. It is a demonstrated success and is worth its weight in gold. It is true that opposition will be encountered when an attempt is made to supplant the old plan with a sensible, money-saving, labor-saving, graftless system such as we have in Houston, but experience proves that opposition can not survive against common sense and economy.

"The system is strong in the respect that a dollar's worth of material or labor is obtained for every dollar expended; that no money is wasted on sinecures or needlessly expended; that ward politics, the mother of municipal corruption, is entirely eliminated.

"The commission is composed of a mayor and four aldermen elected by all the people of the city. All other offices are filled by appointment, and each appointee is held to a strict performance of his duty.

"The Houston system will redeem any city that adopts it from the curse of spoils politics, graft, extravagance, bankruptcy, and waste. It will save thousands of dollars to the taxpayers and guarantee good, efficient business government."

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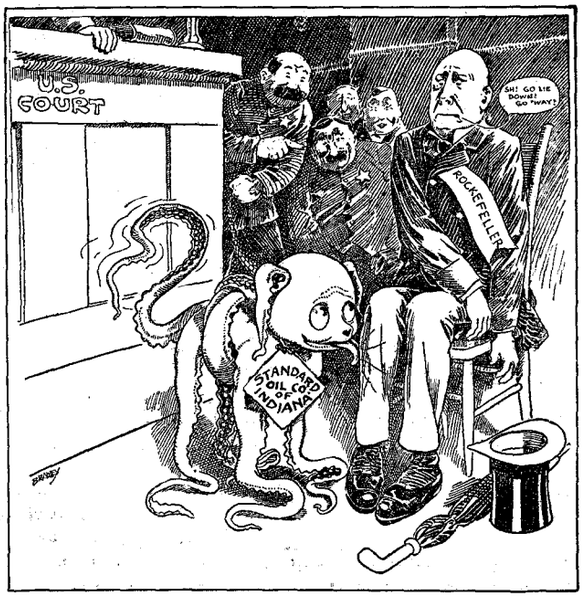
ROCKEFELLER—"What! Another? And such a nice one, too!"
—Brinkerhoff in the Toledo *Blade*.



NO DOUBT IT WILL BE EMBARRASSING,
To be recognized in open court as owner of that little octopup.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

THE TRIALS OF MR. ROCKEFELLER.

THE NEGRO IN THE NEXT ELECTION

"THERE are about 700,000 negro voters in this country, and we intend to force the President to do the right thing by us or turn the whole into the Democratic party," said the Rev. Dr. S. L. Corrothers, of Washington, D. C., addressing the tenth annual meeting of the Afro-American Council in Baltimore recently. These words followed an attack upon President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft for their attitude in the Brownsville affair, and a eulogy of Senator Foraker for his championship of the colored soldiers. It is evident, says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, that the negro revolt against President Roosevelt is going to cut more of a figure in politics than has been expected. There is no doubt, asserts the same correspondent, that the negroes of Ohio and the country at large are with Senator Foraker, who regards the negro vote as his most effective weapon for bringing the Taft camp to terms. It was believed that the Taft men would control the recent Kentucky Republican State Convention, but that gathering went only so far as to declare that the next National Convention should select for President "one in full accord with the Roosevelt policies." It is said that a fear that the negroes might bolt the ticket in the fall was all that prevented the Convention from specifically indorsing Secretary Taft. Says the correspondent already quoted:

"The resolution demanding a Roosevelt type of President is the one drawn up in the White House itself for conventions of Roosevelt Republicans to pass this year, and there is no doubt but that the Knox-Cannon-Fairbanks combination would have stopt it if they could.

"There is that much evidence, then, for the claim of the Taft men that they controlled the Kentucky Convention. But controlling it, they could not obtain a specific Taft indorsement, because their Kentucky Republican friends feared the effect on the negro Republican vote. Kentucky, unlike most of the Southern States, has a negro vote. So have her border sisters, Maryland and West Virginia. The negroes of Baltimore were said, in a Baltimore dispatch to the Washington *Post*, to have contributed to the recent defeat of the Republican candidate for Mayor of Baltimore, for whose success Attorney-General Bonaparte had made himself personally responsible.

"Here, too, it was the Brownsville issue. Such are the political first-fruits of this purely race issue in the preconvention Presidential campaign of 1908. Keenly interested politicians are pricking up their ears and asking how firmly and how far the 'black battalion,' as Foraker and his negro supporters themselves call it, will march through this campaign."

A few days ago, after holding sessions for three months, the Senate committee which has been investigating the Brownsville affair was dissolved, to meet again on November 18. *The Army and Navy Register* quotes the prediction of one who was in attendance that "nine of the thirteen members of the committee will sign a report declaring it to be the conviction of the committee that the shooting was done by the soldiers of the 25th infantry, while Senator Foraker and Senator Bulkeley will sign a minority report declaring their conviction of the innocence of the soldiers." In the mean time, however, Senator Foraker is making no secret of his own position in the matter. He assures the public, both by press statements and public speeches, that "the testimony taken down to this time utterly fails, in my opinion, to show that the soldiers, or any of them, had anything whatever to do with the shooting up of Brownsville." The New York *Tribune* (Rep.), on the other hand, declares that the result of the Brownsville investigation is to justify the President, and says that the evidence of the guilt of the troops is conclusive. The public, apparently, can take its choice. But as the New York *Press* (Rep.) remarks, Senator Foraker has followed the testimony more closely than anybody else, and "his opinion, thus deliberately given, is not to be lightly dismissed." Senator Foraker spoke at length on the same topic at the commencement exercises of Wilberforce University, at Xenia, Ohio, where thousands of negroes were in his audience. Reviewing the case, he tells in this speech how the President, acting upon testimony and reports which the Senator considers "unreliable and insufficient to establish guilt," discharged without honor 167 non-commissioned officers and men. About sixty of these have since been examined as witnesses before the Senate investigating committee. Says Senator Foraker:

"These men were all examined very carefully and cross-examined very rigidly. The effect of all this testimony was to show that there was not a missing cartridge, not a dirty gun, in the whole battalion; that the soldiers were in a good state of discipline, under entire control, and without any resentment such as would prompt such a conspiracy and such a crime because of any mistreatment they or any of them might have received at the hands of the citizens of Brownsville.

"During the progress of this examination of the men, the War

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Department caused a microscopic examination to be made of the exploded shells that had been picked up in the streets of Brownsville, with the result, as stated in the report of the experts who made the examination, that it showed without doubt that the shells so picked up in the streets of Brownsville had been fired out of four certain guns.

"It was further shown that one of these guns was on the night of the shooting in an arm-chest under lock and key in the room of the quartermaster sergeant of that company, and that it had never been fired, except only on the target range at Fort Niobrara. All of the other three guns were shown to have been in the hands of the men who were in line, and not one of them was fired that night, nor had any one of them ever been fired except at Fort Niobrara."

Turning to the interesting question of his own relation to the affair, the Senator says:

"Why have I bothered myself about this matter? My critics have assigned a good many reasons, all of a reprehensible character. Let me tell you the real reason, and let me tell it in the language of Secretary Taft. I refer to what he said when Athens, Ohio, was shot up two or three years ago by a lot of white soldiers of the Regular Army who were encamped there with our National Guard. He sent representatives of the Government to look after the defense of the men who had been arrested for the crime. The citizens of Athens protested. He answered that 'an enlisted man is more or less a ward of the Government, and if the Government steps in merely to see that he is tried according to law, it seems to me that it is an exercise of a discretion which the Government has.'

"That answer was a credit to both his head and his heart. The reason that prompted him prompted me. I thought that what a white soldier was entitled to at Athens, Ohio, a negro soldier was entitled to at Brownsville, Texas."

The New York *Age*, however, a leading Afro-American journal, while paying tribute to Senator Foraker's courage and zeal, refuses to fall in with his "alleged aspirations . . . to secure the Republican nomination for the Presidency." Remarks *The Age*, astutely:

"He can not get the nomination, and if he should get it he would be defeated at the polls, because the people want a Radical and not a Conservative in the White House. It reduces itself, then, to a fight on the part of Senator Foraker to secure so much prestige in the voting in the National Republican Convention as to enable him to dictate terms to the contestant who shall seem able to win and who will be disposed to make terms with him, leaving him still in control of his seat in the Senate or providing him a place in the Cabinet of the new Administration. . . . . .

"We are grateful and appreciative of the splendid services which Senator Foraker has rendered the Afro-American people. . . . We would be glad to have him continue in the Senate or to receive any higher distinction in the public service which he may desire; but as to his aspirations to be President, if he has any, we have to recognize that the cards are stacked against him."

THE MELLEN MERGER HALTED—The merger of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad with the Boston & Maine, which was moving along smoothly to its consummation until Governor Guild, of Massachusetts, began investigating and called President Mellen, of the New Haven, to account, has now met with serious opposition at the hands of the Massachusetts legislature. The effect of the opposition, as analyzed in the press, is to postpone completion of the merger for at least one year. Speaker Cole, of the House of Representatives, has been fathering the adverse legislation. He describes his bill, according to *The Railway World* (Philadelphia) as a "red flag held up to the onward approaching train" warning it to "hold on for a moment until we see if the rails ahead are secure for your passing."

The press are of the opinion that the ease with which the Cole Bill passed both Houses of the legislature is not indicative of the popular view of the merger. In our issue of June 15 we presented newspaper comment voicing the approval with which the public greeted the consolidation of the lines. It is thought, therefore, that the halting of the merger will not be permanent. Of its effect the Providence *Journal* says:

"No harm can be done by a year's delay, since no other company can secure control of the Boston & Maine in the interim; and there is now an opportunity to prove that the project fathered by Mr. Mellen is really for the advantage of Boston and New England generally and to provide, if that be granted, that it is carried out with every right of the public amply protected."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

GOVERNOR HUGHES says that he is not thinking of the Presidency. That makes him too peculiar a man for the people to nominate.—*Atlanta Journal.*

MARK TWAIN should not wonder that his English friends seem more impressed by his "Jumping Frog," published forty years ago, than by his later writings. They have just discovered its rare humor.—*New York Tribune.*

SCHMITZ and Ruef don't speak. We don't blame either of them.—*Los Angeles Express.*

DR. WILEY, who proposes to live one hundred years, has made good as far as he has gone.—*Chicago News.*

MME. NORDICA'S American Baireuth will be a noble charity and a fine piece of press-work.—*Chicago Journal.*

MAYOR SCHMITZ'S reputation, like photographic paper, gets darker the more it is exposed.—*Los Angeles Express.*

IT is very easy to see that the rest of the country will respond with plenty of them to Pennsylvania's call for Knox.—*New York Commercial.*

MARK TWAIN, who has been living on royalties all his life, is now hobnobbing with them.—*New York Sun.*

THERE is a fine chance for the Society for the Suppression of Unnecessary Noise in New York to do something about the front pages of certain yellow newspapers.—*Chicago Daily News.*

PROBABLY all that Fairbanks personally had to do with those cocktails was to furnish the ice.—*New York American.*

IT is suspected that the Rev. Dr. Long could get the support of Foraker, Penrose, and several others for chaplain of the United States Senate.—*Kansas City Star.*

MERGERS are monsters of so frightful mien that to be hated need but to be seen; but when they're seen, despairing of a cure, the public has to whistle—and endure.—*Boston Globe.*

DR. LONG'S demand for a retraction will probably get him off the mollycoddle list if it does not result in a full membership in the Ananias Club.—*San Francisco Call.*

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OLD DR. ROOSEVELT.

—Pughe in *Puck.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

THE NEW TRIPLE ALLIANCE

A NEW accord, *entente*, or alliance between England, France, and Spain as sea Powers has sent a thrill of curiosity and perturbation through several European chancelleries. The newspapers of the contracting countries loudly protest the peaceful character of the naval alliance, which according to some German journals will prevent Germany "from going to war by sea." Mr. Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, declares to a representative of the Paris *Temps*, as reported in that paper, that "the arrangement has for its sole purpose the maintenance of the *status quo*, which by reason of the proximity of our possessions, could not be interfered with without injury to the essential interests of the three Powers concerned. But what we are not particularly concerned with is the safeguarding of free communication with our African possessions on the Mediterranean and the Atlantic."

This is echoed in England by *The Times* (London) which does not consider it "necessary to insist on the peaceful intentions" of King Edward's Government. No one can consider the new alliance as directed against Germany, exclaims *The Morning Post* (London). The question is dealt with at some length by *The Daily Telegraph*, which looks upon the new triple alliance as being the direct result of the action taken at The Hague in favor of arbitration. But the *Matin* (Paris), a somewhat mischief-making organ, plainly asserts that the Powers concerned are aiming at the isolation and crippling of Germany, on which the Manchester *Guardian* declares:

"If they [England, France, and Spain] are 'getting at' Germany, they are both foolish and wicked, because, as was shown in Morocco, all such attempts must endanger the peace of Europe. We hope that the Liberal Government will not rely on its known character to refuse such interpretations of its policy, but will make a perfectly frank and explicit statement on all that is obscure in the agreement."

What the London papers call "an outburst" on the part of the German press has resulted from the news telegraphed to the diplomatic capitals of the world. "Not a day without a new alliance," indignantly exclaims the *Reichsbote* (Berlin), and continues in the same strain as follows:

"After the alliance of England with Japan, of France with England; after an accord with Italy, and the alliance of France with Japan, comes the news that England, France, and Spain have formed a new triple alliance. As it is not possible to imagine that Germany is menacing the possessions of all allies in the whole world we are compelled to conclude that the present definitive coalition conceals a plan of attack upon Germany."

The *Koelnische Zeitung* struggles to maintain its self-control as a responsible government organ, but declares "it would be sheer hypocrisy to overlook the serious importance of the new alliance," reassuring its readers, however, by the thought that "little Prussia" has before this stood against "the whole world," and "can do it again if necessary." The tone of the Berlin *Tageblatt* is much calmer and more reasonable. It doubts the sincerity of the *Zeitung's* official utterances and remarks:

"Perhaps those who inspired these official jeremiads wished to provoke the Italian Government into formally asserting their fidelity to the old Triple Alliance. In this case we should like to ask if the course they have taken to obtain this object is to be considered quite the best under the circumstances? This official article in the *Koelnische Zeitung* seems to us to constitute neither more nor less than a diplomatic blunder."

The *Fremden Blatt* (Vienna), which represents officially the Austrian side of the Triple Alliance between Austria, Germany, and Italy, indulges in no hysterical outburst or outcry. While recognizing that a real new triple alliance has arisen in Europe, this influential organ merely remarks:

"The grouping of the Powers in these days makes for peace, and not for war, and Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy can regard without either ill-feeling or alarm the formation of a new triple alliance, which they can not but recognize as sincerely animated by pacific intentions, but they must demand that the same intentions be credited to themselves."

LITTLE PORTUGAL FOLLOWS THE POLITICAL FASHION

THE Portuguese Government has been passing through a financial crisis, for the Cortes has refused to pass the budget prescribed by the Premier and his Finance Minister. So just as William II dissolved the Reichstag, and Nicholas II, by a ukase sent the members of the Douma back to their homes, has Dom

KING DOM CARLOS OF PORTUGAL.
His arbitrary dissolution of the Cortes is only saved by Prime Minister Franco from bringing on a revolution.

Carlos, of Portugal, dissolved the Cortes, while Mr. João Franco, the Premier, has been appointed by his sovereign to issue the necessary royal decrees for governing the country. We are told in *La Revue Diplomatique* (Paris) that every party in the Cortes blames the King's autocratic action. Not only Progressives and the Conservatives, but also large sections of Mr. Franco's party, the Liberals, condemn the King both for "calling upon the Minister to dissolve the Chamber, in contravention of the Constitution, and authorizing the promulgation of certain dictatorial measures."

Mr. Franco has published a vindication of the course he has taken, and in the name of the Cabinet has promised to order new elections "as soon as he has introduced some measure of morality and economy into the administration." In this defense of his past course, and his program for the future, he declares that the

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dictatorship is a merely provisional expedient. To quote his words, published in the paper above cited:

"I have for the past seven years been engaged in a parliamentary struggle whose barren result is little to the credit of the representative régime. It has become practically impossible for me to carry out any program and to govern in harmony with the Parliament. I may remind you that this is no new situation in the history of the Portuguese Cortes. Now that I have been separated from its cooperation I am resolved to govern in faithful conformity with the ideas of the Liberal party and observe all the pledges made by the Constitution. A government by decree and proclamation can only be transient; and as soon as the different parties evince a desire to perform their duties, Parliament shall be reopened. As to the economic situation, in which the difficulties of the Government reached their climax, I may remind you that my Cabinet made more retrenchments than any preceding it. The grants made by any budget have never been exceeded. You must remember that we have a nation, and the nation is above all political parties. With the confidence of the country and of the crown both, I and my friends feel assured of our success."

A RECENT PORTRAIT OF CLEMENCEAU.

He has succeeded in controlling the insurrection in the South of France and has received a vote of confidence in the Assembly.

While in some quarters Dom Carlos has been made the object of adverse manifestations, says the Count de Paraty, Portuguese Ambassador in Berlin, writing to the Paris *Correspondance Politique*, there is nothing antidynastic in these sporadic movements. To quote the Count's words:

"The situation in Portugal is somewhat turbulent at present; but as to an imminent downfall of the dynasty, such an idea can only be attributed to the malicious invention of the ousted opposition. It is astonishing to hear the stories circulated in Europe with regard to the King. Equally false are the rumors set about in the press that the army is disaffected. Up to this moment the army has taken no part in political controversies, and the spirit of loyalty which reigns throughout the royal forces is in every way admirable."

This opinion is confirmed by the *Revue Diplomatique*, above quoted, in which we read:

"The crisis, a purely political one, finds the whole people and the army in complete calm. One proof of this is the enthusiastic reception recently given to Dom Carlos and the Prince Royal at the reviews at Argariel, in the province of Coimbra. . . . . .

"Also in the industrial centers and the commercial centers the crisis is viewed with indifference. It may safely be said the Portuguese nation and its sovereign have entire confidence in the pure patriotism and the energetic firmness of the president of the council, Mr. João Franco."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MR. CLEMENCEAU KEEPS A FIRM SEAT IN THE SADDLE

IT is admitted in the press and the Chamber, by the worst enemies of Mr. Clemenceau, that the last few years of the Third Republic in France have been more trying to the leader of the Government than anything that has happened since the first Revolution. Even Mr. Jaurès and Mr. Henri Rochefort, in their several organs, declare this. On the other hand, while the present Premier has been called the Jonah of the Republican party, while he has been charged with frivolity and dissipation, with a bitter tongue and a power of evading clear issues, all members of the press allow him to be brave, versatile, and terrible, even taurine, as a debater, a master of invective and scorn. Recent events prove him once more to be equal to great emergencies and perilous responsibilities. The present Premier of France succeeded to the presidency of the Council in stormy times. The great strikes in the North were convulsing laboring districts with threats of sedition and anarchy; the disestablishment and separation of the church was causing disaffection and dismay among the clerical and aristocratic classes who sullenly met with passive resistance the law, the execution of which Mr. Briand and Mr. Loubet had bequeathed to their successors. Mr. Sarrien was crusht by the burden of governing France. Then Mr. Clemenceau rose and seemed like Palmerston to carry a flower jauntily between his lips as he entered into the struggle. The strikes were stopt, the Law of Separation was carried out, and the present Prime Minister demolished his chief antagonist, Mr. Jaurès, in an oratorical duel

AN INFLAMMATORY POST-CARD.

One of the cards circulated during the Midi insurrection, bearing the inscription "Souvenir of the Wine-grower's Manifestation."

in which his victory has been compared to that of the bull which recently rent to pieces and trampled on the lion in the old Roman arena of Southern France. We have given from time to time in

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MR. MARCELIN ALBERT HARANGUING THE WINE-GROWERS.
Himself a wine-grower, he is the ringleader of the insurrectionists.

these columns the comments of the press on these events; and now we read of a further triumph of Clemenceau. The wine-growers of the Midi, that district in which the lightest and cheapest of wines are produced, have been impoverished by the competition of Parisian and other makers of bogus wine, and have been on the point of starvation. Like all peoples who depend on the paternalism of their Government, they blamed the present Ministry and appealed for relief. Even the officers of the Government, in the Midi, mayors and municipalities, have thrown up their commissions and joined the insurgents. Every journal of importance in Paris foretold the downfall of the Clemenceau Ministry. "We have not only to face a wine crisis, but a national crisis," exclaims Mr. Jules Roche in the *République Française*. "The notion of a one and divided fatherland is being contradicted," says the *Petit Parien*. "One might argue that the Government's right to command is become obsolete." "It cracks, it cracks!" cries the *Matin*. "The whole edifice of government is trembling, and its façade quivers from cornice to foundation. The only safeguard for the permanence of the building seems to lie in the reassuring words of the governing classes, the speeches and phrases of the government officials; and what do these really amount to?"

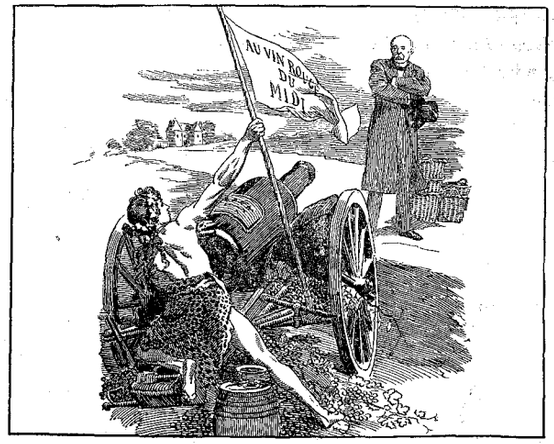
The alarm of Mr. Clemenceau had been evidenced by his admission to his colleagues in the Chamber of Deputies—"This is a veritable insurrection." But Mr. Clemenceau is a man of action; he took immediate steps to arrest the leaders of the riot, and he dispatched cavalry to the principal seats of insurrection, as reported in the Paris *Temps*, and explained that he had instructed the troops to fire in the air. When a vote of confidence in the Government was proposed in the Chamber, word had come that quiet was restored in principal points like Narbonne and Montpellier. We learn from the dispatches that a vote of confidence in Mr. Clemenceau has since then been passed with a majority of 100. "This is the best practical comment on people's confidence in the present Government," said the Premier, who had challenged the attack of the opposition in the shape of a formal interpellation. The comment of the *Temps* is that "the present Government will be left to complete the work of pacification in the Midi which they so firmly and successfully begun." "From all appearances calm has followed the tempest," remarks the *Petite République* (Paris). "Law has regained its ascendency. This is the more reason why the victory should not be abused and why Parliament should continue to discuss measures for the relief of the wine-growers, who have been the real sufferers in this incident."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ENGLISH ALIENATION FROM RUSSIA

AS the feverish passion for treaties and alliances sweeps over Europe, and the governments of Spain, France, and England are charged with coming to agreements which exclude Germany from the circle of international amity, a remarkable demonstration has recently been made against the proposed alliance between England and Russia. A letter has appeared in the London *Times*, signed by well-known university professors, members of Parliament, and publicists, protesting against any such Anglo-Russian agreement. Among the signatories are Justin McCarthy, Bernard Shaw, and Fisher Unwin. The letter thus published contains the following statements:

"We regard any alliance, understanding, or agreement with the present Russian Government as equivalent to taking sides against the Russian people in its struggle for constitutional rights and freedom. We think any such agreement is likely to diminish our prestige as the supporter of liberty throughout the world, and to prejudice the Russian people against us when they are strong enough to offer us the national alliance to which we look forward.

"For this reason we regard any arrangement now concluded as dangerous and insecure, and, even if the Russian Government



FERMENTATION.
MR. CLEMENCEAU—"Calm yourself, Monsieur Bacchus. You do not terrify me with your 'whiff of grape shot.'"
—*Punch* (London).

succeeds in suppressing popular liberties, we are unable to place confidence in their pledges for the future, judging from their disregard of past pledges in the case of the Black Sea and Manchuria. Nor does an agreement with regard to Asia only appear to us a matter of urgent importance when we consider how

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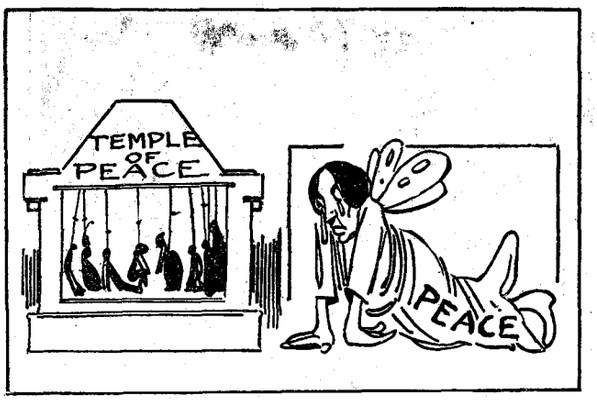

AN ITALIAN IDEA OF THE CONFERENCE.

The marionettes of The Hague—How Peace feels about it.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

GERMANY, THE MILITARY ADVOCATE OF PEACE.

German peace parade in honor of Mr. Stead—but every one is laughing
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

THE TEARFUL COMEDY AT THE HAGUE.

unlikely any hostile movement on the part of Russian forces must necessarily be for some years to come.

"We consider that the proposed agreement will have the effect of strengthening the Russian credit and enabling the Government to appeal successfully to Europe for another loan over which the representatives of the Russian people will have no control, and which will be employed only to strengthen the position of the autocracy against them.

"We also fear that, relying on this improved credit and closer relations between the Governments, the English people may be tempted to invest largely in Russian government stock—an investment likely to influence our political attitude toward Russia and other Powers, as is already seen in the case of France.

"Finally, we protest against maintaining any but the most distant diplomatic relations with a government which is, with good reason, suspected of connivance at the recent massacres of Jews, the devastation of the Caucasus and Baltic provinces, and the prison tortures in Riga. In all these cases, if the atrocities were not directed by the St. Petersburg Government, it is certain that the government officials who carried them out suffered no penalty, but in many cases were rewarded by promotion.

"On these grounds we can not but condemn an arrangement which, for a very dubious and temporary advantage, places this country in a false position with regard to a liberation movement which, so far as we can forecast the future, is likely to exert the highest influence on the European history of the present century."

PACIFIC TRADE MENACED BY JAPANESE PREDOMINANCE—That the Japanese as well as the English are struggling with the United States for the carrying trade between the Pacific coast of North America and the Far East and southeast ports of the world is an opinion which receives fresh support from a writer in *Le Tour du Monde*, an interesting Parisian weekly which deals with travel and trade throughout the world. In this connection we are told that the Ocean Steamship Company of San Francisco is threatened with dissolution by the competition of foreign, and especially Japanese, capital. To quote:

"The Japanese, abundantly subsidized by their Government, carry merchandise for three or three and a half dollars a ton from the Pacific coast of America, while American companies demand thrice that sum for the same service. The American exporters of wheat and cotton are therefore disposed to prefer the yellow men above their compatriots as sea carriers of their merchandise, both in the export and the import trade of the Pacific."

Two remedies are suggested by which the United States may maintain a predominating hold on the Pacific carrying trade. In this writer's words:

"Two remedies may be proposed to meet the present condition of things. Congress might vote subsidies to the American companies, and these companies realize how great an advantage it would be for them to substitute Chinese for American sailors, which latter demand much higher wages than the Orientals. But Congress will never grant subsidies excepting on the condition that American sailors be employed on American ships. Thus even were subsidies granted on such conditions, the struggle against competition would still be an unequal one."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMANY'S PROSPERITY ON THE DECLINE

EMPEROR WILLIAM, in welcoming the English editors on their recent visit to Germany, proudly remarked that they would see that the prosperity of the nation was the best guaranty of peace, and that this prosperity was increasing. Militarism, he added, in so many words, may flourish in times of peace and prosperity, of which it may be the bulwark, but war is the product of discontent and the need of an extended frontier. A remarkable series of statements appearing in English and German papers seem somewhat to contradict this optimistic forecast, and we are plainly told that Germany's prosperity is threatened with disaster. For the past five years Germany has enjoyed a period of remarkable commercial prosperity. That period is now approaching its termination, says the *Standard*.

This London paper continues as follows:

"The same unmistakable tendency toward a diminution of prosperity is noticeable in practically all the other German industries, which in the near future will be affected by the same wave of bad fortune. This termination of the unparalleled period of industrial success which Germany has now been enjoying for several years has long since been foreseen on the German bourses, so that capitalists whose money was invested in industrial undertakings have had time to make adequate preparations for the approaching depression."

The *National Zeitung* (Berlin) is typical of other German journals in its pessimistic view of the industrial outlook. In its commercial column we read:

"The period of great prosperity is at an end The Düsseldorf Iron and Steel Exchange, by the laconic bulletin it has recently issued, puts this fact beyond all doubt, and stamps with official authority all the forebodings as to an approaching decline in German industrial prosperity. The Düsseldorf Iron and Steel Exchange was the last quarter from which we should have looked for this frank avowal of its commercial decline. The reports hitherto issued have declared that the wave of industrial prosperity was permanent and the iron market was a fixt reality. But all concealment is now at an end. It is admitted, even by this authority, that the future is uncertain, and that the period of great prosperity, which has lasted for five years, comes to a close in 1907."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

IMPROVEMENTS IN ROAD-TRAINS

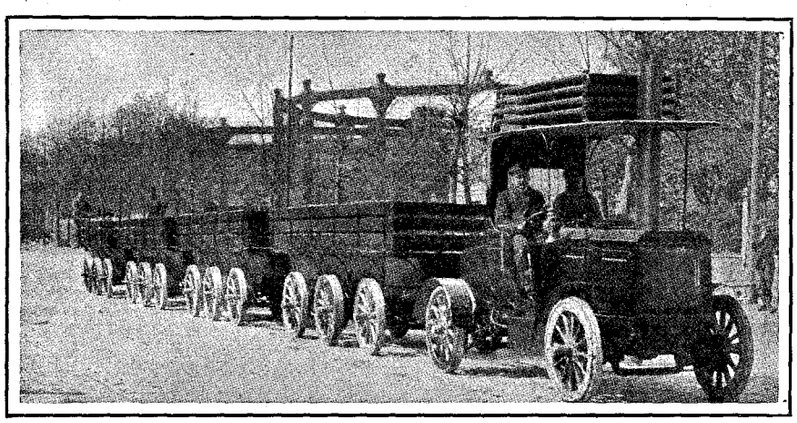
THE Renard road-train, which has been attracting attention abroad, especially on the European Continent, has not yet made its appearance in this country. It is apparently succeeding in France, tho in England the technical papers speak of it with some skepticism. The accompanying illustrations, taken from *L'Automobile* (Paris), show that it really works, and give an idea of what it can do. In an article describing them, F. Airault, a French engineer, writes in part as follows:

"The idea that inspired the creation of this train was the desire to avoid the inconveniences of automobile vehicles, which are necessarily very heavy when they are intended to carry a large number of passengers or a large amount of freight—a condition often necessary to enable them to be profitably used. The importance of the weight of the vehicle itself necessarily limits that of the persons or things transported. On the other hand, each vehicle requires a mechanic to drive it.

"In a road-train, on the contrary, the useful weight is distributed over several vehicles coupled together, which imposes on each axle, those of the motor excepted, only a moderate strain. Only one driver is required.

"But with these advantages, ordinary road-trains have inconveniences. The motor that draws the train must be very heavy, since otherwise it would not have sufficient adherence to tow its line of vehicles. Again, besides the driver, there are often necessary a number of brakemen. Finally, the ordinary road-train finds much difficulty, as may easily be understood, in turning sharp corners. If we consider a carriage placed between two others in a train, which is turning a corner toward the left, we see that it is drawn by the one in front, not directly forward, but obliquely to the left, and that its effort is resisted by the one behind it, not in its own axis, but also toward the left. The intermediate carriage is therefore urged sidewise toward the left, and thus has a tendency to skid in that direction. . . .

"The Renard train has sought to avoid these troubles by means of two mechanical devices—continuous propulsion and correct turning. The former does away with traction altogether. One of the vehicles, generally that at the head of the train, has a motor sufficiently powerful to move the whole train. This is merely a moving power-plant, and need be no heavier than the other carriages. The power is distributed to all the vehicles of the train, and each has a device by which its share of the energy is employed to actuate a pair of wheels; so that every carriage is a motor-carriage as well as the first, with the sole difference that in their case the energy is transmitted from another vehicle.



RENARD TRAIN WITH STEAM-ENGINE.

"Adherence to the ground is no longer due to the weight of the locomotive, but to that of the whole train; it is thus proportional to the resistance to be overcome, and where it would be sufficient for a single vehicle it will suffice equally well for the whole train. Even where, for lack of sufficient adherence, the motor-car alone could not move, it will do so easily with one or more carriages, for the weight of the automobile 'trailers' increases the adherence of the train, since we have multiplied the number of motor-wheels.

RENARD TRAIN ON THE AVENUE DE L'OPÉRA, PARIS.

"The principle of correct turning consists of a special arrangement owing to which each carriage in the train follows exactly the path of the one just ahead of it. From what precedes, it may be seen that one driver is enough for the whole train. He runs the first carriage, which is the motor, without bothering about the other vehicles, being sure that these will not leave the track any more than if the train were running on rails. The movement on a curve is thus as steady as in a straight line.

"The most recent improvements in the Renard train insure its reversibility. It may thus move in either direction, preserving its alinement on a curve in either case."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TO STIMULATE GERM-DESTRUCTION

THE defenders of the body against the germs of disease, or at least certain of them, are the white blood-corpuscles, or "leucocytes," which engulf intruding bacilli and destroy them. It used to be believed that every leucocyte had a natural appetite for intruders and would attack them on sight, but the experiments of Prof. A. E. Wright, of London, seem now to have proved that without the action of some peculiar substances in the blood-serum they will not perform this function. These substances—for there seem to be several, one corresponding to each class of diseases—Professor Wright has named *opsonins*, from the Greek *opsono*, "I prepare the banquet," since their action appears to be upon the microbe rather than on the devouring corpuscle and may be likened to that of some sauce or condiment. The amount of any particular opsonin in the blood may be ascertained by a method devised by Professor Wright and is denoted by what he calls the "opsonic index." This index may be increased by inoculation with minute quantities of the same bacteria that cause the disease. The "opsonic index" is determined by ascertaining the number of bacteria engulfed or devoured by the leucocytes as compared with the number devoured by those of a normal healthy man, since it has been found that the activity of the opsonins is practically the same in all healthy persons. Thus to say that a person has an

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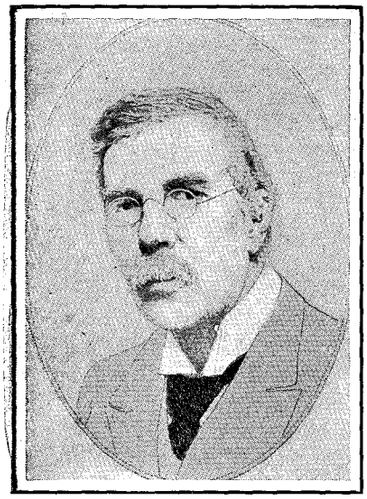
opsonic index of 0.6 toward a particular disease means that where the normal man's blood could dispose of 100 microbes that of the subject could devour only 60. All this we learn from an article on "The New Microbe Inoculation," contributed by Prof. R. K. Duncan to *Harper's Monthly Magazine* (New York, July). Professor Duncan goes on thus to tell how, in the case of a person suffering from these diseases, deficiency in a particular opsonin may be remedied. He says:

"This was the great problem for Professor Wright, and he has apparently solved it by the renascence of a discredited method which, illuminated by his own genius, now bids fair to become one of the most valuable assets in medicine. In a word, he inoculates the patient with an appropriate dose of the dead microorganisms which when alive are responsible for the infective process; for example, dead staphylococcus microbes to combat boils and acne, dead pneumococcus microbes to combat localized pneumococcus infection, dead tuberculosis microbes to combat localized tuberculosis.



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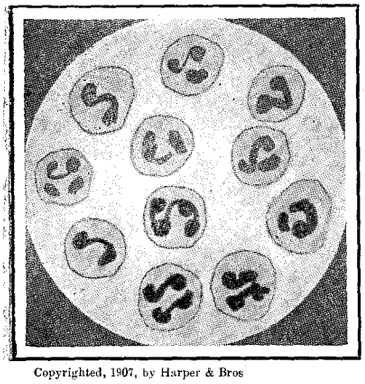
PROF. A. E. WRIGHT,

The discoverer of opsonins.

"The reason for this treatment and for the phenomena that are afterward observed seems to depend on two facts. First is this, that the opsonin in the blood will unite with the dead innocuous microbes as well as with the living vicious ones; next, the disappearance of opsonin, through union with the dead microbes, stimulates the body cells not only to the production of more, but of much more—an *excess* of—opsonin. . . . It may be asked, why is it, then, since the microbe is 'hoist with its own petard,' that it ever gets a foothold in the body? The answer is that in normal people such microbes do not get this foothold, but that in certain other people there is lacking a quality of opsonin-producing power; then, too, when the microbes do win entrance they have a way of ensconcing themselves within a fortalice of protective material, or of erecting barricades of destroyed tissue, so that corpuscles and opsonins together find difficulty or impossibility in manhandling them.



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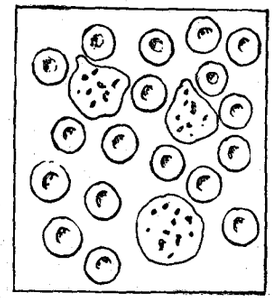
POLYNUCLEAR WHITE CORPUSCLES,

The scavengers of the blood. Highly magnified.

"In practise, the man is inoculated subcutaneously with a standardized emulsion of dead microbes; thus, we read of Wright inoculating a patient with 2,000,000,000 dead staphylococci, or of one of his students inoculating another patient with 2,000,000 dead pneumococci, and it may seem that it would be quite an undertaking to count so many. The matter, however, is not so difficult as it looks. We have said that normal blood contains about 5,000,000 red blood-corpuscles to the cubic millimeter; why not, then, mix equal quantities of blood and microbes and, under the microscope, count the proportionate number of each? In every cubic centimeter, then, of his microbe emulsion the investigator knows the microbic content."

Altho not all germ diseases, apparently, are subject to cure by the action of opsonins, certain affections seem to yield to them easily; and in all cases the determination of the opsonic index bids fair to be a wonderful aid to diagnosis, as indicating the resisting power of the organism. Thus, altho in systematic tuberculosis opsonic treatment appears to fail on account of the fact that the patient is continually inoculating himself with the products of his own disease, the opsonic index will often show whether or not a suspected case is really tuberculosis or not. Says Professor Duncan:

"Remembering, then, that this man Wright and his work are together a product of the ultimate science and training of our day, if a man has a daughter over whom the doctors shake their heads, 'There are no microbes—but we do not know—it is not unlikely—we are inclined to think that it is incipient tuberculosis,' surely it would be wise, it would be helpful, to have this opsonic index intelligently taken. But to get it *intelligently* taken is the serious difficulty. Wright's laboratories in London are crowded with students from every quarter of the civilized world—from Russia and Sweden to Hindustan and Japan—but it takes time to provide men adequately trained. Some of the great hospitals in this country have already taken steps to inform themselves by bringing over from London one of Wright's assistants to demonstrate his methods, and they are, doubtless, by this time more or less prepared. Not adequately prepared, for therein lies one great practical difficulty; the determination of an opsonic index takes more than an hour, and to spare this time, short tho it seems, is of serious difficulty to an overworked hospital. Still, the General Hospital of the city of Toronto has deemed it advisable, even at this early stage of the discovery, to establish within its gates a department of opsonin inoculation, and has appointed as director of this department Dr. G. W. Ross, one of Professor Wright's most brilliant students. One of the great houses concerned with the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations has already sent over to England, to study under Professor Wright, a member of its own staff; for with the establishment of this method of treatment there will fall upon these manufacturers the duty of providing for physicians the dead microbic inoculating material.



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THE SCAVENGERS AT WORK.

The larger bodies are white blood corpuscles. In their substance may be seen the dot-like microbes which have been devoured.

"On every side it is seen that the attitude of the educated and intelligent part of the medical profession toward this opsonic philosophy is one of waiting, of suspended judgment, and of extreme respect."

PINHOLE PICTURES OF THE SUN

THE use of a camera with a pinhole instead of a lens, for taking photographs of the sun, is advocated by C. Ainsworth Mitchell in an article contributed to *Knowledge and Scientific News* (London, May). Mr. Mitchell reminds us that the possibility of producing an image with a pinhole was known at least as early as 1615, before the similar but more striking properties of the lens had been discovered. He goes on to say:

"As there were then no means of fixing this image when projected on to paper, the discovery was looked upon as little more than a scientific toy, and when the day of the sensitive plate arrived the glass lens gave images so much sharper than any pinhole could do that no one thought it worth while to revert to a primitive method.

"The aim of the photographer of those days was to get a picture full of minute detail, one showing every hair on the head of a sitter, and every leaf on a tree, and it is only within the last few years that the greater beauty of broad effects in photography has come to be partially recognized. With this reaction the pictorial possibilities of a pinhole in place of a lens have suggested themselves to several workers, and such excellent results have been

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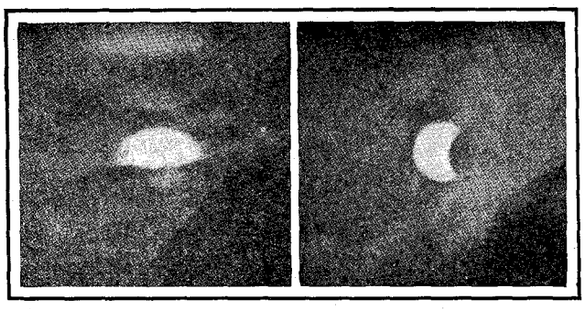
obtained that it is strange that so simple a method should not be more generally used.

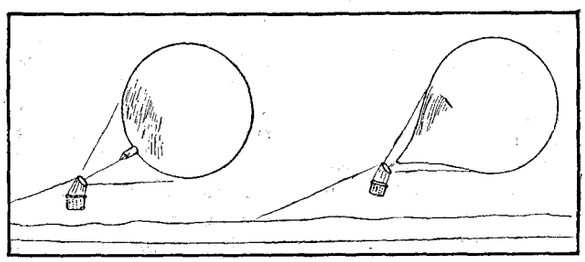
"In particular, it seems to have occurred to no one to make use of a pinhole in photographing the sun, notwithstanding the fact that a minute hole in a card has long been used as an excellent substitute for smoked glass as a screen for the eye when looking



PINHOLE PHOTOGRAPHS.
Photograph of the setting sun. Exposure ½ second. Photograph of partial eclipse of sun. Exposure $\frac{1}{25}$ second.

at the sun. It is equally effective as a means of protecting a sensitive plate from the excessive action of direct solar rays, and there is probably no better way of taking a photograph of the sun breaking through banks of clouds. So much light is cut off by the narrow aperture that there is little risk of spoiling the plate, and the writer has even succeeded in making two exposures and getting duplicate images of the sun on different parts of the negative without the slightest trace of fogging."

The construction of a pinhole camera, we are told, is simple; all that is necessary being a dark box with means for holding a sensitive plate upright at one end, and an opening at the other closed by a disk of metal foil pierced with a needle. The glass lenses may be removed from an ordinary camera and replaced by the pierced disk, which should exactly fit the flanges of the lens. The author says:



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TYPES OF BALLOONS.

"The greatest care is required in making the pinhole in the disk, since the smallest irregularities in the edges of the hole will cause light to be reflected and give a distorted image. The burr formed by the needle must be rubbed down with emery-stone, and the hole examined from time to time with a magnifying-glass to see that it is quite circular.

"The smaller the opening, the sharper the definition of the picture, but the longer the exposure required. The size most suitable for general pictorial work is about $\frac{1}{28}$ inch, corresponding to No. 20 opening on a standard wire-gage. A disk with this size of pinhole was used in taking the picture of the setting sun breaking through clouds, an exposure of half a second being given.

"In photographing the sun unveiled by clouds it is better to use a still smaller opening (about $\frac{1}{50}$ inch, or No. 25 on the standard wige-gage) with an exposure of about $\frac{1}{125}$ second. Photographs of the sun or moon taken without the use of a telescope are always disappointing, since they only appear of about the size of a pin's head upon the negative. Still the image obtained with a well-made pinhole is quite sharp and will stand considerable enlargement, as is shown by the enlarged pinhole photograph of the eclipse of the sun of August, 1905, taken by the present writer on the Belgian coast."

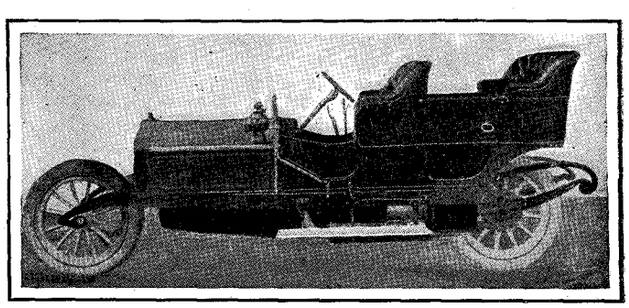
FASHION IN BALLOONS—Even in ballooning, says Major B. Baden-Powell, president of the Aeronautical Society, in *The Car* (London, June 12), we are slaves to fashion. He goes on:

"Now, as French balloons are considered the best, we slavishly follow Parisian fashions, ignoring the fact that the inhabitants of a wind-swept isle are not swayed by the same circumstances as are those of the interior of a great continent. As regards the shape of the balloon itself, it is now the custom to make it perfectly spherical—perhaps it looks neater—instead of the good old English pear-shape. But there is reason in the madness of the latter. First, altho we do not often hear of balloons bursting, yet it is palpable that the spherical shape would be more prone to burst under internal pressure than the other. What is of even more importance is the resistance offered to the wind on landing. The hull is more easily caved in and presents more opposition than the fig-top. The ripping-cord may modify the danger, but it does not entirely do away with it, and it is doubtful if the remedy is not worse than the disease. Another point is that the car hung by the netting from a sphere must be further away from the material of the balloon, and there are occasions when it may be most desirable to get hold of the envelop."

APPLICATION OF THE GYROSCOPE TO MOTOR-CARS

IT has been suggested by the inventor of the new gyroscopic mono-rail, which has already been described in these columns, that the principle of his device may be of use in motor-cars and possibly also in aeroplanes, or in cases generally where it is difficult to secure stability by ordinary methods. In an interview with Mr. Brennan, the inventor, printed in *The Car* (London, June 12), the reporter says:

"It is not only for railway purposes that the new invention could be utilized. Its application for the motor-car on the road is perfectly practicable, and, in the inventor's opinion, is certain to follow in the future. I put the question whether the liability of skidding would have any effect upon the action of the gyroscopes, and Mr. Brennan assured me that they would in no way be affected by it, and added that a motor-car would not fall over when skidding, but rather rise to an upright position, owing to the centrifugal force becoming less as the radius of curvature is increased. In an ordinary good-sized touring-car the gyroscopes would have to be about 15 inches in diameter, and they could be placed in any convenient position, together or separate, under the seats or the bonnet as desired. The comfort of traveling would undoubtedly be enhanced on a car which would be devoid of lateral oscillation, while bad strips of road and stones could be avoided with the utmost ease. It is also extremely probable that gyroscopic stability may solve the problem of the air-ship. That the flying-machine on the aeroplane principle can be propelled upward and downward in its flight has been proved, but the difficulty of overcoming the tendency to turn



TWO-WHEELED GYROSCOPE MOTOR-CAR,
A possibility of the near future, suggested by the inventor of the Brennan torpedo.

over, due to sudden pressure of air-currents upon one side, has so far not been mastered. Who knows but that the gyroscope may prove the means of solution of this great problem?"

The illustration shows an imaginary form of bicycle motor-car, in which stability is maintained entirely by gyroscopes.

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WINE AS AN ANTISEPTIC

THE recent activity of both the friends and enemies of alcoholic beverages is surely surprizing. Scarcely a day passes without the discovery, or at least the announcement, of some new property, deleterious or beneficial, of wines or malt drinks. Now it appears from a paper contributed to the *Annals* of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, by Messrs. J. Sabrazès and A. Marcandier, that wines are distinctly antiseptic, being fatal to certain forms of germ life. Says the writer of an editorial note in *Cosmos* (Paris, May 25):

"For several years a number of physicians have taken it upon themselves to forbid wine, perhaps not on their own tables but at least on those of their patients. They have succeeded only too well; . . . it has become the thing to drink nothing but water, to the great disadvantage of viticulture and, as we shall see, to the detriment of public health.

"It appears from the work of the bacteriologists named above that wine is an excellent antiseptic, being effective against the microbian impurities of water, and especially the bacillus of Eberth, the germ of typhoid fever. The experiments of these investigators were conducted as follows:

"To different common wines . . . they added two drops to each ten cubic centimeters, of bouillon containing Eberth's bacillus three days old, and they found that pure white wine of Sadirac sterilized the typhoid germs in less than fifteen minutes, while Bourgogne and Grenache wines killed the bacillus in less than thirty minutes, and the Sadirac, diluted to one-half or one-third strength as in common consumption, still brought about the death of the germ in less than a quarter of an hour. In champagne the Eberth bacillus died in less than ten minutes.

"White wines are more active than red, doubtless because they contain a greater proportion of acid. It has of course been found that dilution weakens the bactericidal powers of the wine considerably; red wine with half or two-thirds its volume of water was active only after four hours, and champagne of half strength only after an hour and a half instead of ten minutes.

"But Messrs. Sabrazès and Marcandier show how this difficulty may be obviated in such a way as to profit by the full bactericidal properties of wines. Wine diluted to half strength at the moment when a meal is begun, and consumed during that meal, will lose, they say, much of its bactericidal power, even supposing that it continues to act within the digestive canal. . . . But by mixing equal parts of the suspected water with white wine six hours before the meal, or with red wine twelve hours before it, all danger may be avoided, even without boiling, filtering, or any other purifying process.

"This practise of diluting wine long before drinking it, which has been long in force in institutions where large numbers of persons are to be served, is thus fully justified.

"The bactericidal properties of bottled wines, the investigators add, may possibly be utilized, in default of other antiseptics, by surgeons in pressing cases."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES ON THE METRIC SYSTEM—As an argument against the introduction of the metric system into this country it has been asserted that its use would involve endless confusion in mills, machine-shops, and other establishments that have always used the old English standards. Opponents of the system have said that the change would disorganize the working forces, and that it would require much time and money to get into working order under new conditions. That this is not the case is proved, it is asserted editorially in *The Scientific American*, by the fact that an American company has been building locomotives, with ease and without confusion, on the metric system. Says this paper:

"The Baldwin Locomotive Works have proved that in this case, at least, 'an ounce of fact is worth a ton of theory'; for they have recently completed twenty locomotives for the Paris-Orléans Railway of France, which were built entirely from drawings made on the metric system and furnished by the railway company themselves. Of course, this is not the first time that work has been done in this country under the metric system of measurement and computation; but the successful execution of such a large order must certainly be regarded as a strong indorsement of the system as tried under American shop conditions. We are informed that not only have the locomotives fulfilled strictly the requirements of the specifications, but that the officers of the company were favorably imprest with the working of the new system."

A LAND OF TOO MUCH SUNSHINE

THAT the same causes which oppose the successful colonization of the tropics by white men may also interfere with them in a northern climate would appear unlikely; yet if the chief obstacle to work in tropical lands is not the heat, but the excessive sunlight, as many authorities now believe, obviously a very sunny cold climate might be equally injurious. That this may be true of Western Canada, which is described as practically a cloudless region, is suggested by an editorial writer in *The Medical Record* (New York, June 22). His headline asks the question, "Are the Settlers of Western Canada Doomed to Failure?" and after describing the recent enormous migration to this region, now generally considered one of the most promising in the world, he goes on to say:

"There is but one cloud overshadowing this hoped-for prosperity, and this is, to abandon the language of metaphor for that of fact, the absence of cloud. The country is one of almost continuous sunshine, the brilliancy of the light equaling that of the tropics, and if it is really the light rather than the heat which bars tropical lands to the white man, as Woodruff contends, the prosperity of the Canadian Northwest promises to be short-lived.

"As those who have read Major Woodruff's interesting book know, he holds that the failure of the white races to colonize the tropics is due, not to the heat of these regions, but to the excess of light which there prevails. . . . The white man, especially the blond, suffers in the tropics; after a period of exhilaration and sense of well-being, he becomes disinclined to labor, grows neurasthenic, and finally breaks down physically and mentally."

But does this apply to a sunny northern climate like that of the great Canadian West? At least one writer thinks so. In *The Western Canada Medical Journal* (February) the Rev. E. C. Heustis asserts that the inhabitants of Manitoba and adjacent territories are unduly neurasthenic, and he attributes this to excess of sunshine. In the same journal for May, Dr. A. G. Welsford controverts Mr. Heustis's contention, conceding that sunlight destroys protoplasm, but asserting that the actinic rays do not penetrate to the deeper tissues. The reason why Europeans do not thrive in the tropics is, he maintains, that they are used to colder climates. If denizens of Northern Canada suffer from neurasthenia, this is due in no respect to the sunshine, except as its tonic properties may indirectly lead to undue expenditure of energy. Long-continued sunshine, he admits, may prove exhausting, but he rejects Woodruff's theory of its action, attributing its possible evil effects to eye-strain, resulting from the glare. Of this theory the writer in *The Medical Record* says:

"We fear Dr. Welsford has not proved his case, for he concedes that intense sunlight may be injurious, differing from Woodruff and Heustis only in his explanation of its action.

"An interesting experiment is being worked out in Manitoba, and it is one which should in its results confirm or refute Woodruff's theory. If he is correct, the movement of wheat-growers, most of whom are Scandinavians or men of other blond races, to Northwest Canada is doomed to failure. Those who are now building up the country will fall by the way and their farms will be abandoned or will be taken by fresh immigrants ignorant of the forces against which they will in vain contend. If the prosperity of the Northwest continues, if the population is permanent, and if success rewards the labors of the settlers in this land of sunshine, Major Woodruff will have to add a chapter to his interesting book explaining the antidotal effect of cold, or of some other natural force, upon the deleterious action of sunlight."

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BELLS AS BAROMETERS

A PARAGRAPH under the above heading, that has been going the rounds of the press, is pronounced decidedly misleading by a writer in *The Monthly Weather Review* (Washington, May 29). The paragraph is to the effect that "about five miles from Lebekke, in Belgium, there are some small church-bells known as the 'water-bells.' When they are heard distinctly in the town, rain is sure to follow." This is explained by the paragrapher somewhat as follows:

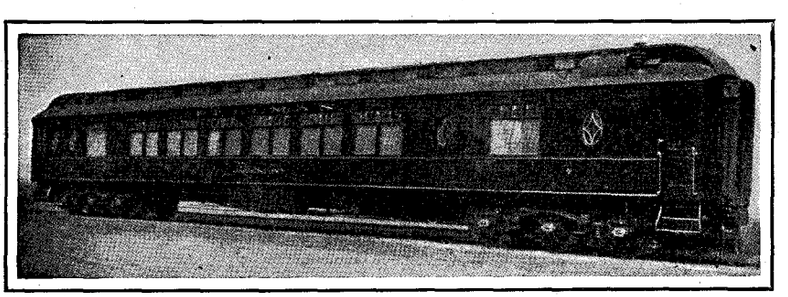
"If bells sound very distinctly of an evening, this points to the probability of a wet day following, since air heavily charged with moisture conducts sound better than dry air. So, too, as dense air conducts better than light air, bells sound more clearly when the barometer is high than when it is low, other things being equal; and so, too, with hot and cold air."

The Weather Review comments on this as follows:

"There are several errors in this explanation. It may be acceptable to teachers and others if we add that the intensity and quality of a sound depend primarily on the bell and the tower in which it is hung, but only to an infinitesimal degree, if at all, on the temperature of the air or the quantity of aqueous vapor contained therein, or on the relative humidity of the air. On the other hand, the intensity of sound, observed at a distance, does depend to a very large extent on the homogeneity of the air, while the distance to which a sound is heard depends on the direction of the wind. If the air is perfectly homogeneous, then the effect of a horizontal wind, which is usually feeble near the ground and strong higher up, is to bend the rays of sound out of their straight-line directions. If the observer is to windward of the bell the sound that should come to him passes over his head, and if he is to leeward the sound that should pass over his head is brought down to him. If he is to leeward of a house or island the irregularities of the wind may bend the sound-wave entirely away from him. If he is in a calm stratum as in the early morning, with the wind blowing strong above him, then he may hear no sound if he is to windward of the bell, but a more intense sound if he is to leeward. Ordinarily the air is not homogeneous, but is a mixture of warm and cold or dry and moist masses, that is to say, a mixture of rarer and denser portions that break up waves of sound."

Especially during hot sunshine, we are told, does the air become acoustically opaque; that is to say, the sound, having to pass through many alternations of rarer and denser air, is reflected and refracted at every transmission, losing in intensity each time, so that the range of a bell is always less in sunny than in cloudy weather, during the day than at night, over land than over sea, and over the lowlands than on the mountains. During still, quiet nights, beneath clouds, the atmosphere is usually most homogeneous; and, if there be no wind, sounds are then heard to the greatest distance. To quote further:

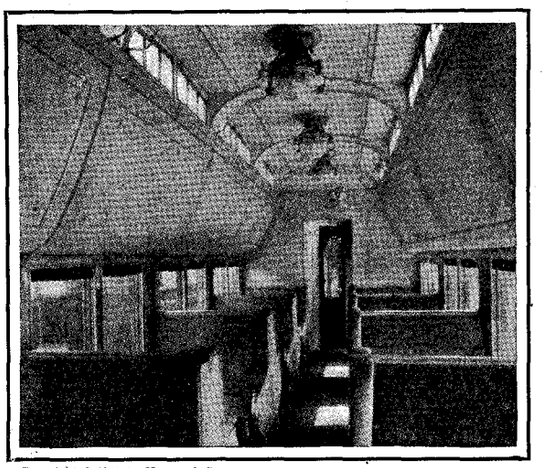
"There are many peculiarities in the distribution of sound that have been especially studied in connection with fog-signals on the coasts of Europe and America, but we believe all have been explained by considering the refraction of sound caused by differences of wind, by differences of density, by the presence of two currents of air passing each other, by the reflection from a sheet of falling rain, by reflection from the waves of the ocean, and by the irregularities of the land. If the audibility of distant sounds is a sign of coming rain, it is generally because the skies have become clouded over, or the wind has shifted preparatory to rain; but not because the air has become more heavily charged with moisture, nor because moist air conducts sound better than dry air, nor because the dense air of a high barometer conducts sound better than the rarefied air of a low barometer, nor because cold air conducts sound better than hot air. These four influences are negligible compared with homogeneity."



THE FIRST STEEL PULLMAN SLEEPING-CAR.

THE FIRST STEEL PULLMAN

THE first Pullman sleeper to be built entirely of metal has just been completed. This car, which is said to be a noteworthy feat of design and construction, on account of the problems involved, is thus described by a contributor to *The Railway Age* (Chicago, April 19):



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THE FIRST STEEL SLEEPING-CAR.
Interior view of the main body of the car.

"The steel sleeping-car which the Pullman company recently completed has attracted unusual attention from railroad officers, not only because the car is constructed entirely of metal, but on account of the decorative features which have all the beauty of graceful outline and pleasing color treatment which are characteristic of recent Pullman cars built of wood. This is true not only of the interior finish, but of the exterior, where the simple straight-line scheme is carried out in such pleasing proportions, especially in the window treatment, that the steel car may well serve as a model for wooden cars in this respect. . . . . .

"In the construction of the car it was the intention of the builders to make it fireproof by the entire exclusion of wood, and the framing throughout is of steel and the finish is steel, aluminum, or brass. . . . All the rivets in this side-sheeting are countersunk and the whole surface is smoothly finished. . . . The platforms are fitted with the Forsyth buffing device and radial centering device, and the couplers are fitted with the Westinghouse friction draft-gear. There is a double-floor construction, the deadening-floor being placed on top of the cross-bearers and floor-beams, and above this is the floor of the car formed of monolith cement laid on corrugated iron of Keystone section. The insulating material in the sides and ends consists of two thicknesses of asbestos board placed between the sheeting and extending from the side-sill to the side-plates. This construction has contributed materially to making the car ride very quietly and it will also overcome the objection to steel construction in preventing any discomfort due to extremes of heat and cold. The seat-frames are of prest steel. The plush seat-cushions and the carpet are of old rose color. The window-sashes are made of brass. The side-paneling is of steel plates, prest with simple moldings. The upper deck is of aluminum in semiempire style. The lower deck ceiling is of composite board and the berth-fronts are made of thin steel sheets. All this inside metal-work is painted a pearl-gray with gold ornamental lines."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

THE GILGAMESH EPIC AND THE SCRIPTURES

OF the wonderful things that come out of Germany, one of the latest is the claim of a school of Biblical criticism that Christianity has for twenty centuries been worshiping as the Savior a Jewish adaptation of the Bablyonian national hero, Gilgamesh. The school supporting this claim is designated by the name of "Panoriental." The story of Gilgamesh, formerly known as Izdubar and also Nimrod, was the great national epic of Babylonia. It consisted of twelve songs or tablets, which contained about three thousand lines of inscriptions. Large fragments have been preserved, including the eleventh tablet, containing the story of the deluge. Stated briefly, the story recounts the deeds, wanderings, and sufferings of Gilgamesh, the King of Erech. He rules with despotic power in his state, and the cries of the opprest reach to the throne of the heavenly beings. They are led to create Eabani, who becomes the friend of Gilgamesh, and directs his power into new and more worthy channels. Eabani lives in the desert with the wild beasts, and through the enticements of a lewd woman is induced to go to Erech; but taking no pleasure in its luxuries, flies again to the steppes and his former companions, the wild beasts, but is soon influenced by the sun-god to return to Erech. Professor Jensen, whose recent massive work, published in Strassburg, is entitled "The Gilgamesh Epic in World-Literature," continues the record of events by writing in substance as follows:

The contents of the second song were probably the journey of Gilgamesh into the nether world, and the third and fourth reported the preparation for the expedition against Chumbaba, the guardian of Zeder, and the fifth the destruction of the latter. The goddess Istar falls deeply in love with the hero, but she is spurned, and in return begs of the heavenly beings a "heavenly steer," who is to take revenge on Gilgamesh. In the contest with the steer Eabani is injured and dies, according to the seventh tablet. The eighth contains a lamentation of Gilgamesh over his friend, and in the ninth the decision is reached to go to Utnapishtim, the distant one, to ask him concerning "life and death." At the entrance of the mountainous passes of Mashu, he meets a pair of scorpions, who defend the passes, but the sun-god secures him permission to pass into the gates. He follows the sun, and arrives at a beautiful park, and in the tenth hymn meets the goddess Siduri, and asks concerning the way to Utnapishtim. He is taken there by a boatman, and in the eleventh song Utnapishtim narrates to Gilgamesh the story of the great flood, in which he himself was delivered in an ark, and together with his wife was changed into a divine being. Through many manipulations Utnapishtim tries unsuccessfully to instil "life" into Gilgamesh. He causes his boatman to take him to the "wishing place" and then home. He causes a wonderful herb to grow out of sweet water, which is to guarantee him a safe journey. This herb, however, while Gilgamesh is bathing, is taken away by a serpent, and Gilgamesh is compelled to finish his homeward journey on land. The twelfth and last tablet describes how Gilgamesh secures the return of the spirit of Eabani to the world, and the whole epic closes with a conversation of his friends concerning the condition of affairs in the lower world.

Jensen, who devotes about one hundred pages to the details of the above summary, employs nine hundred more in a close interpretation of the contents, the chief purpose of which is to demonstrate that the bulk of the contents of this epic can be traced again, not only in the leading personages of the Old Testament—in Noah, in Abraham, in Joseph and Moses—but also in the New-Testament characters, and that, in act, Gilgamesh is the Babylonian antetype of Christ himself, and Eabani is John the Baptist. His work is a perhaps extreme expression of the new "Panoriental" school of Old-Testament interpreters, which is aiming to supersede the Wellhausen school. Proceeding from the newly acquired knowledge that the culture, civilization, and religious development in Israel were not the beginning of these things in Western Asia, but represent only one type and stage of this civilization that proceeded from Babylonia centuries earlier, he purposes to bring the contents of the Old Testament, both historical and legal, in closer causal relation to the religions of the entire ancient East. The nature of these parallels between the Gilgamesh epic and the Scriptures can be seen from the following samples of scores that may be found in Jensen:

Gilgamesh Epic.	Scriptures.
In the beginning of the epic the people are suffering under the tyranny of enforced labor in building the walls of the city of Erech.	The forced work of Israel when compelled to build the cities of Pithon and Ramses by Pharaoh.
The shepherd Eabani is created in order to direct the thoughts of Gilgamesh to other objects and then to deliver the opprest. He comes out from the steppes led by a harlot.	Called to be the deliverer of his people, the shepherd Moses comes with his wife from the steppes into Egypt.
Gilgamesh and Eabani become friends.	Moses finds in Aaron a friend and companion.
Gilgamesh and Eabani together go to the east to the mountains of the gods and overcome the giant Chumbaba.	Moses and Aaron go to Mt. Sinai and there conquer the Amalekites.
Istar seeks the love of Gilgamesh.	Moses is chided because he married the Cushite woman (Num. xii.).
Gilgamesh and Eabani slay the heavenly steer.	Killing of the red heifer (Num. xix.).
After this Eabani dies.	The death of Aaron.
Gilgamesh goes through the desert, where no bread is to be found, and he is compelled to eat the meat of forbidden animals, and comes to the gates of the mountains, which are guarded by a pair of scorpions, which try to prevent his passing through.	After Aaron's death Moses continues the journey through the desert with the Israelites, who murmur on account of a want and because of their unsatisfactory food, and they come to the country of the two kings, Sihon, who refuses to permit them to pass through, and Og, the giant.
Gilgamesh secures an entrance and comes to the wonderful park with the trees of the gods, on the coast of the sea, where he finds Sidari or Istar on the top of the mountain.	Moses forces his way through, comes to Chittim, and there appears the harlot woman Kosbi, the daughter of Zur, or rock.

In the following the rôles are inverted, and Aaron is Gilgamesh and Moses Eabani:

Eabani, created in a miraculous way, lives with the wild beasts in the desert as their shepherd and protector against hostile hunters. At a water-place he enjoys the love of the harlot and goes with her into the city of Erech and there finds Gilgamesh. The latter had already seen him in a dream as an opponent in a contest and as a star which had fallen from heaven. Gilgamesh and Eabani become friends, and the latter, tired of the life in the city, returns to the steppe. There the sun-god appears to him and explains to him what enjoyments he will have in Erech. He returns thither.	Moses flees into the desert of Midian, and at a well finds Zippora and the other daughters of Reguel with the flocks, and assists them against the shepherds. He is taken by the maidens to their home, marries Zippora, becomes a shepherd, and returns with the flocks to the desert, where at Koreb he sees the burning bush and God in it, who commands him to return to his home in Egypt, and, when Moses hesitates, appoints Aaron as his assistant. On this journey he is accompanied by his wife. On the way he has a struggle with God, etc.

In both the Gilgamesh epic and in the Old Testament there follows a description of the sufferings of the people.

Naturally this is a parallel of Gilgamesh's doings only in so far as they are reflected in the experiences of Moses and Aaron. Jensen traces other parallels in nearly all of the leading characters of the Old and New Testament.

The judgment of different writers on the merits and demerits of this new source for the interpretation of the Old Testament, as also in part of the New, varies considerably. In the "Review of Theology and Philosophy," Prof. T. K. Cheyne deplores the "extravagant claims of this great Assyriologist" (Jensen); and practically the same position is taken by a learned writer, Otto Weber, in Germany's chief general scientific journal, the *Beilage* to the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung*, where the idea is ridiculed that Christianity has for nearly twenty centuries, unknown to itself, been

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worshiping as the Savior a later Jewish adaptation of the Babylonian national hero Gilgamesh. There are critics, however, even the conservative Professor Koeberle, of Rostock (who writes in the new theological journal *Die Theologie der Gegenwart*), who recognize a marked outward similarity between the narratives of the Babylonian epic and the Scriptures, but seem inclined to believe that both are the outcome of the common religious conditions of the ancient Semitic Orient, and that each made use of this material according to its own way and spirit.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE COOPERATIVE PARISH

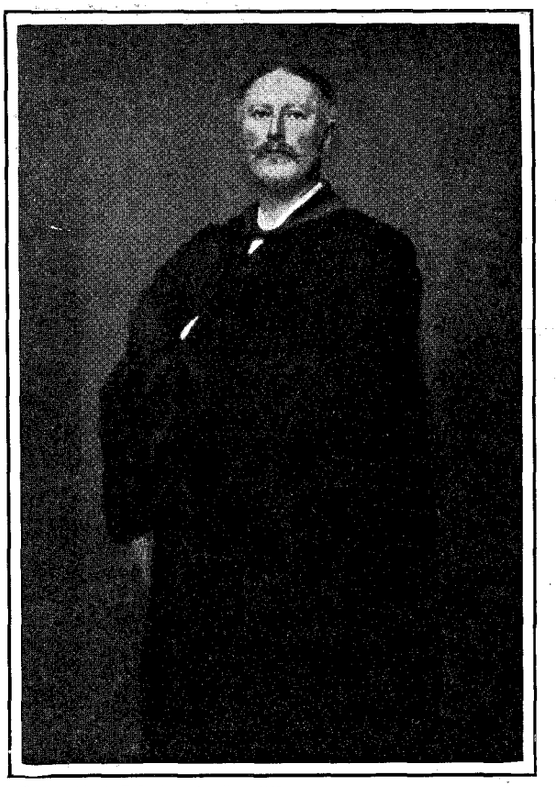
THE principle that the congregation of a parish must help in the administration, support, teaching, and ministration of the parish has for some time been generally allowed. The idea that everything is to be in the hands of the clergy and that the preacher must galvanize into life, or rule as a despot, the people committed to his care, is medieval. The people, young and old, must unite in helping themselves and each other, not only in spiritual things, but in material things, in intellectual and physical development, and in the pursuit of innocent and wholesome amusement, all under the direction and sanction of the church. This idea has been scientifically developed into elaborate detail in "The Administration of an Institutional Church," by George Hodges, dean and professor of pastoral theology, Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass., and John Reichert, clerk of the vestry, St. George's Church, New York City. The work is not merely theoretical, because it takes St. George's Church as a concrete example of the theory which it advocates; the principle of that theory is cooperation in the church and under the direction of the church, in all that goes to support a religious institution whose influence shall penetrate and elevate every single feature and relation of social life. Details with regard to the various institutions for children, youths, married people, and others which were fostered by St. George's are to be found in every year-book of that parish. But the principle of cooperation which Dr. Rainsford instilled into his people is thus described by President Roosevelt in an introduction to the above-named work: "He made men and women feel that whether they were rich or poor mattered nothing, so long as they were Christians who tried to live their Christianity in a spirit of brotherly love and of sane, cheerful helpfulness toward themselves and toward one another. He brought the church close to the busy, working life of a great city."

The authors of the book thus state Dr. Rainsford's method in the institutional church as differentiated from that of his predecessors. To quote their words:

"He found a church trying to minister in the old way to new conditions, and he changed the way so as to fit the conditions. He compared the old St. George's to 'a fisherman accustomed to earn his bread at catching herrings; presently the run of herrings goes away from that section of the sea; in their place comes a tremendous run of smelts. If the fisherman could change his net he would be a richer man than before, because smelts are better fish; but he starves because he can not change the size of the meshes.' Dr. Rainsford proceeded immediately to change the size of the meshes. The old methods had been adapted to the family, the new methods were adapted to the individual. The essential principle of the institutional church is in that change."

In the new cooperative method of the institutional church strictly business principles, and a rigid attention to details are among the main features. Toward the working of the parish

"each parishioner pays. He does the best he can. Thereby he is taken out of the ranks of passive beneficiaries and made a member of a cooperative fraternity. The state of mind of the man who is contributing to the support of an institution is wholly different from the state of mind of the man who is being supported by an institution. The act of giving has a moral, transforming, regenerating value. There are a number of men in St. George's parish who could easily pay all of the expenses. Nothing could be more unfortunate than such a misjudged kindness. There are parishes in which that thing has been done, where a rich rector pays his own salary, or a rich vestry make up the annual deficit on Easter Monday out of their own pockets. But these are weak



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DR. WILLIAM S. RAINSFORD,

Who "brought the church close to the busy working life of a great city."

parishes, to which the parishioners are attached but loosely. According to the St. George's plan, the people are an integral part of the parish. It is a cooperative institution, like a factory in which every employee has a share in the business. And this is effected by the fact of contribution. The rector of St. George's is like a general manager of a mill; all the workers have each his own work, with wide discretion in the doing of it, and plenty of room for originality, but they all report to him and carry out his will."

Every parishioner in the institutional church is on the footing of a customer or a mill-hand, and this necessitates the utmost attention to practical business minutiæ. As these writers say:

"The greatest care is taken with details. This is a fourth principle of the St. George's plan. The minuteness with which we have been able to describe the work of the parish represents the attention to the least things which marks the ordering of it all. Nothing is left to chance. There are no loose ends. For example, the envelop system is carried on like a business; the accounts are kept with business punctuality and care; every contributor is looked after as if he were a customer, first interested and brought in, then kept informed, then held. Nobody who once makes himself known as connected with the parish is afterward let go until every effort has proved vain. The child who stays away from Sunday-school is visited, and his name, once on the list, is not taken off until his schoolmates, his teacher, one of the officers of the school, one of the deaconesses, and one of the clergy, in succession, have called upon him. A like care is taken in all the other organizations. So it is with the contributors. Moreover, in regard to the collections, great pains are taken to inform the people as to the times and nature and amount of the offering needed. The parish makes continual use of the printer. The great amounts given by the congregation, out of all proportion to

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their apparent means, are the result of this sedulous care; they are the consequence of preparation. They do not fall down out of the trees. They are like the fruit of an orchard which has been planted, pruned, plowed, and then picked."

DENOMINATIONALISM IN EDUCATION

THE commencement season, bringing with it the annual meetings of trustee-boards, brought also agitations over questions raised by the Carnegie fund established to pension retiring professors. It will be recalled that all professors who are teaching in colleges that are technically under denominational control are excluded from the benefits of the fund. In order to make provision for these professors it is noticed in some quarters that efforts were made to clear given institutions of their denominational alliances. Such efforts were attempted at Brown University but failed, as a majority of the alumni voted not to amend their charter, which requires the president and a majority of the corporation to be of the Baptist faith. *Harper's Weekly*, in commenting upon this fact, asserts that "this is a decision that a theory shall prevail against the truth." Because:

"Brown is really undenominational. Sectarian beliefs do not prevail in her teaching. While the letter of the charter is observed, its spirit is not. An Episcopalian may teach there. Indeed, the Providence *Journal* declares that the 'control of the university is really lodged with Episcopalians.' Jews as well as Christians, Roman Catholics as well as Protestants, are among her students. A Jewish philanthropist has founded there a prize to be bestowed annually for the best essay on religious belief. The charter alone makes her professors ineligible for a Carnegie pension. . . .

"The vote of the Brown alumni to maintain a tradition which is but a tradition, at the expense of the old and faithful professors of the institution, shows more the successful galvanization of an old and dormant life than a lively and intellectual gratitude for the services of men who have at least presided at the birth of whatever education these conservative voters possess."

The Congregationalist and Christian World (Boston) notes this decision of Brown and the inconsistency of the situation created, when comparing the fate of her professors with that of ex-professors of Oberlin Theological Seminary, which furnishes this year an instructive example. We read:

"So the professor of geology or of astronomy there, who may never himself attend a Baptist church, will be debarred from the privileges of the fund, while a man like Prof. A. H. Currier, who has for twenty-six years been connected with Oberlin Theological Seminary, from which a steady stream of Congregational preachers have been pouring out, receives from now on his annual stipend. His good fortune, at which we heartily rejoice, is due to the fact that Oberlin College, with which the seminary is affiliated, has no formal relationship to the Congregational denomination, tho the service rendered to it in the persons of such men as the late President James H. Fairchild Dr. Currier, President King, and Professor Bosworth is beyond computing."

The Western Christian Advocate (Cincinnati) insinuates that "there is some sort of indefensible discrimination made against many colleges of the land by the trustees of the Carnegie Foundation," and expresses the hope that some change of policy will be made by them in the administration of the fund. This subject was brought before the trustees of Ohio Wesleyan University by President Herbert Welch in his recent report to that body, and tho there is no indication of any definite action being taken, President Welch's words may perhaps stand for the attitude of a number of institutions conditioned such as his. We read:

"The executive committee of that foundation decided that the election of the majority of our trustees by annual conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church constituted denominational control in such a sense as to exclude us from any share in the benefits of the foundation. There has been apparent a disposition, among those who are charged with this trust, to interpret with increasing strictness the limitations placed upon them by Mr. Carnegie in his gift.

"The result up to this time is the exclusion from the approved list of about nine-tenths of the colleges of the country. The test applied seems to be a purely formal one, as a number of the accepted institutions are thoroughly well recognized as denominational in their sympathy and relationships, while others, fully as free from sectarian bigotry, are excluded purely on some question of organization. Much unrest has arisen among the colleges because of this seemingly arbitrary division, and several movements are under way to bring more urgently to the attention of the trustees of the foundation, and of Mr. Carnegie himself, the justice and wisdom of some modification of the present plan."

WEDDING BUFFOONERIES

THE barbarities practised at weddings form a subject upon which it is high time both pulpit and press had a vigorous word to say. In enforcing this utterance, the Pittsburg *Christian Advocate* declares that "the burlesque of weddings" is an evil "flagrant and increasing," and contributes "to the breaking down of the sanctity of marriage." Seldom a day passes that the press does not report some new example of these "unseemly doings," *The Advocate* adds, with the enforcement of its words by the quotation of two recent cases:

"In one the bride and groom, both of whom were respectable and orderly people, were so beset with the rude pranks of their friends, and so alarmed as to what further might follow, that they escaped through the roof of the house to the home of a neighbor, and thence fled in an automobile to a suburban station to escape their tormentors. But even this did not save them, for their alleged friends scattered to all the stations, and one party found them before their train arrived, and tormented and humiliated them to the utmost. In another case the newly married couple were forced into a lumbering, dirty ice-wagon, and hauled through the streets of the city amid all sorts of confusion."

These are but samples, it is asserted, of what is coming to be the common accompaniments of weddings. The absurdity of such treatment is thus emphasized:

"All sorts of tricks, no matter how rude and sometimes indelicate, are played on the newly married couple. As some one has said, 'Everything is done that can be done to make the couple appear like fools, and their friends succeed in appearing like boors and barbarians.' The brains of the miscreants are racked to invent the most outrageous and disgusting schemes with which to torment the principals in the wedding.

"We have imagined that we were advancing in our civilization; but in these things we are rapidly going back toward the days of ruder things. Indeed, we are going beyond anything of the past of which there is any record. The old custom of 'serenading' a newly married couple was supposed to be unruly and noisy beyond tolerance; but these things were mild and respectable compared with modern inventions. In these old customs there was no attempt to humiliate or seriously inconvenience the victims; but this is not true of modern practises. They are considered tame unless something extremely annoying is done. These practises are actually barbarous—begging pardon of the barbarians, who never indulge in anything so unbecoming on such occasions. They are bringing us into disrepute in the eyes of other countries. Even the peoples we think but semicivilized look upon these practises with astonishment.

"Marriage is a Christian institution, and should be treated in a serious manner. A wedding is an occasion of rational and holy joy, and should be so regarded. The bride and groom should receive good cheer at the hands of all their friends. Everything possible should be done to contribute to their comfort and happiness, and nothing to cause them discomfort or distress should be tolerated. It is one of the events of their lives, one of the very greatest events, and they should remember it always with pleasure. To mar it by rudeness or cruelty is wicked. The friends who will engage in such a desecration of a serious occasion, or countenance it in others, are extremely thoughtless, or malicious."

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LETTERS AND ART

ENGLAND'S APPRECIATION OF MARK TWAIN

IT appears that Mark Twain can not leave the jumping frog behind him. That denizen of Calaveras County seems to have secreted himself in the humorist's baggage on the present trip to England, and, once being let out, has kept progress neck and neck with his creator. The extravaganza of Mark Twain's earliest days is largely typical of what the English public, as represented by the English press, have expected of him and have really drawn from him, if we are to credit the sayings attributed to him in numerous interviews. "Mr. Clemens must feel the inclination to suggest to his British friends that 'The Jumping Frog' as a stepping-stone to greatness has been considerably overworked," remarks the Chicago *Tribune*. It adds:

"Andrew Lang spoke of it as a revelation. Mr. Birrell in introducing the author to the Pilgrims dwelt with emotion on its appearance forty years ago. Even King Edward referred to it in tones of endearment, and now we may reasonably believe that 'The Jumping Frog' will accompany Mr. Clemens through the length and breadth of the kingdom, receiving with the author a divided consideration as every suggestion from royalty may exact."

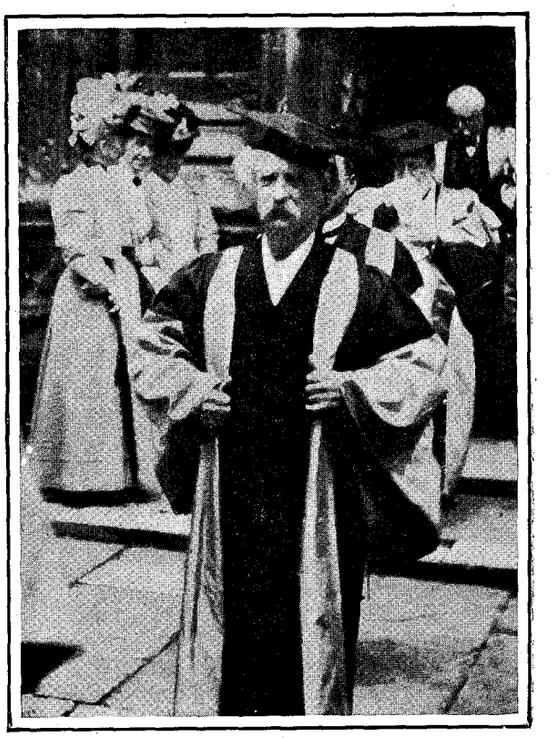
The antics of the frog were outdone by the youth of Oxford in their traditional gibes during the ceremony of conferring honorary degrees. In Mark Twain's case, however, the gibes were indicative of the highest pitch of popular esteem entertained for any of those who were present to receive the honors of the university. But even in the address of Lord Curzon, the chancellor of the university, in conferring upon him the degree of Doctor of Letters, there was only a mildly serious note struck. Lord Curzon said, in the language of academic ceremony:

"Vir jucundissime, lepidissime, facetiosissime, qui totius orbis terrarum latera nativa tua hilaritate concutis, ego, auctoritate mea et totius universitatis, admitto te ad gradum doctoris in litteris honoris causa."

Which is translated:

"Most jocund, pleasant, and humorous man who shakes the sides of all the circuit of the earth with your native joyousness, I, by my authority and that of the entire university, admit you to the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters."

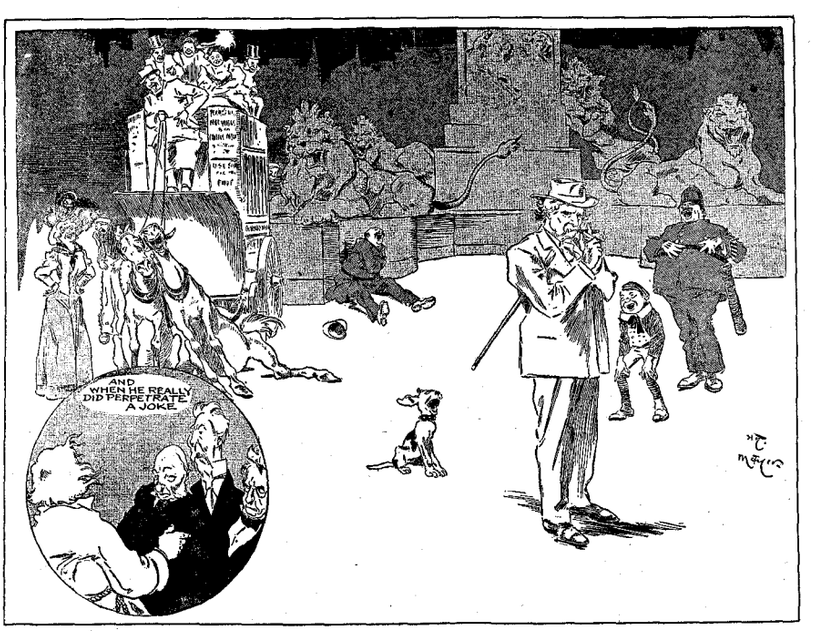
The character of the newspaper dispatches from England dealing with the superficial aspects of the welcome that country has



MARK TWAIN IN OXFORD.
Leaving the Sheldonian Theatre after receiving his degree of Doctor of Letters.

extended to Mark Twain leads the Chicago *Tribune* to add these words:

"While Americans have no disposition to deprive Mr. Clemens of any advantage he may gain from the legend of Calaveras, they prefer to remember and to regard him for other work. It pleases them to think that he is a philosopher as well as a humorist, that extravagant humor is a mere feature of his literary accomplishment, and that with all his jesting he has the deep undercurrent of a genuinely literary feeling, which is used as a power for the accomplishment of good. It is no inconsiderable feat to contribute to the gaiety of nations, and Americans are proud of 'the world's greatest humorist,' but it does not lessen their pride that the name of Mark Twain stands for something more than the writer of droll tales and the chaffing around a dinner-table. This fact Mr. Birrell slightly emphasized in his address, and the same fact Mr. Clemens seriously accepted in his response. And when he said that 'man does not reach the verge of seventy-two years without knowing life,' he spoke feelingly for the tears as well as the smiles which have come into his own life."



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MARK TWAIN IN LONDON.
—Hy. Mayer in the New York *Times*.

The later arrival of the British papers themselves adds, it must be said, another aspect that had not been communicated in telegraphic accounts. Thus a note of higher seriousness is struck by Mr. Sidney Brooks in *The Daily Chronicle* (London, June 19), who declares that "Oxford never more truly represented the nation

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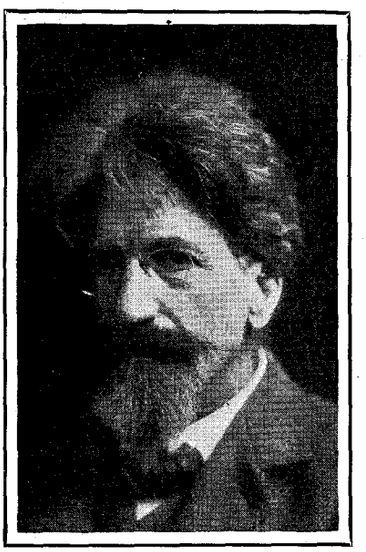
than in thus honoring the most distinctive figure in the world of English letters." His tone corroborates that of *The Saturday Review* (London), who referred to Mr. Clemens as "ambassador to Great Britain." Mr. Brooks's further words are an enlargement of this epithet:

"A compliment paid to Mark Twain is something more than a compliment to a great man, a great writer, and a great citizen. It is a compliment to the American people, and one that will come home to them with peculiar gratification. Mark Twain is the national author of the United States in a sense in which we in England at the present moment have no national author. The feeling for him among his own people is like that of the Scotch for Sir Walter eighty odd years ago, or like that of our fathers for Charles Dickens. There is admiration in it, gratitude, pride, and, above all, an immense and intimate tenderness of affection."

One would best take the measure of the American devotion to Mark Twain, Mr. Brooks continues, by "describing it as a compound of what Dickens enjoyed in England forty years ago, and of what Lord Roberts enjoys to-day, and by adding something thereto for the extra intensity of all transatlantic emotions." Mr. Brooks estimates the causes of "this full flame of personal affection" which America shows for Mark Twain, in words like these:



FREDERICK BURTON,
Who shows how music means more to the American Indian than it does to us.

"It has gone out to Mark Twain, not only for what he has written, for the clean, irresistible extravagance of his humor and his unfailing command of the primal feelings, for his tenderness, his jollity, and his power to read the heart of boy and man and woman; not only for the tragedies and afflictions of his life so unconquerably borne; not only for his brave and fiery dashes against tyranny, humbug, and corruption at home and abroad; but also because his countrymen feel him to be, beyond all other men, the incarnation of the American spirit. That is why I hope that this—in all human probability, his last—visit to England will not be allowed to close without such honors and attentions as the King alone can bestow. I remember noting, a little over a year ago, in a New York club, a token of the regard in which Mark Twain is held. The club was one of authors, actors, artists, and journalists—the New York equivalent of the Garrick. One does not look for much ceremony in such a club, yet when Mark Twain came in to lunch he was escorted to the table with every circumstance of attention, and the whole company, in which there was hardly a man without distinction, rose to greet him, and remained standing till he had taken his seat. It was a little incident, but a very significant one. No man could wish for a more genuine compliment than one which violated the privileged informality of club etiquette. . . . .

"I said just now that Americans feel Mark Twain to be the incarnation of their national spirit. His humor is all American; so, too, is the largeness of his charity and his indomitable common sense and the freshness of heart and feelings which lies beneath his show of cynicism. So, too, is his capacity for crusading, his spiritual hardiness, his idealizing faith in women and democracy, his touch of misanthropy, the ferocity of his sarcasm. More than any man living has Mark Twain made the world laugh. But his humor has always been on the side of the angels. He has gibed at much, but never at anything that made for goodness and nobility. And tho it is as a humorist that he will be remembered, tho one's thoughts go first of all at the mention of his name to the 'Jumping Frog' and his immortal tussle with the German language and the duel in the 'Tramp Abroad,' I believe an even higher claim might be made out for him as a delineator, a very Homer, of boyhood and as a weaver of historical romances of an extraordinarily high imaginative delicacy.

"'Papa,' said his fourteen-year-old daughter, 'can make exceedingly bright jokes, and he enjoys funny things, and when he is with people he jokes and laughs a great deal, but still he is more interested in earnest books and earnest subjects to talk upon than in humorous ones. . . . He is as much of a philosopher as anything, I think. I think he could have done a great deal in this direction if he had studied while young, for he seems to enjoy reasoning out things, no matter what.'"

OJIBWAY MUSIC

THE music of the American Indian is an evidence that "there is a warm human side to the red man which demands respect and commands the admiration and affection of those who have been fortunate enough to become intimately acquainted with him." So declares Mr. Frederick Burton in a study of the melodies evolved by the Indian—melodies, he declares, which owe their origin, not to a savage, but to "a man, deficient in development, but a man nevertheless who feels as we do, and who gropes blindly and often hopelessly toward that freedom of expression which distinguishes the man of civilization." Taking the special case of the Ojibway, Mr. Burton shows (in *The Craftsman*, July) that music is "an essential part of the daily life," and consequently "means more to him than it does to us." For one thing:

"The Ojibway does not divorce it from his ordinary experiences and look upon it as an art; he has no comprehension of what art is; music is one of the several manifestations of his existence, character, and environment; it is a spontaneous expression of his inborn appreciation of beauty, and this form of expression, as distinguished from other expressions, decorative art, for example, he holds in the highest esteem, for nature has endowed him with unusually fine perception of musical beauty."

The Ojibway, we are told, has no word for poetry. "Whatever departs from plain prose is *nogamon*, song, which means that his poetry is not only inseparable from music, but indistinguishable from it." Song is the beginning and end of Ojibway music. To follow out the distinctions:

"He has no instrumental outfit for the production of music as such, which helps to establish the fact that he does not conceive of music apart from words, altho he does have a strong perception of absolute music, his sense of melodic beauty being far superior to his sense of poetic beauty. For the moment let us understand that whenever he expresses himself through music, he sings. The pounding of the unmelodious drum, so disturbing to the civilized ear, is always an accompaniment to song. He never drums for the sake of drumming. In all his ceremonies, secular and sacred, he dances to vocal music, and no ceremony is complete, or even possible, without it. So, too, with many of his games; he must have song when he gambles. His prayers are songs; every action, impulse, or aspiration in his experience is exprest in song. His one instrument aside from the drum, and it is very rare, is a so-called flute, but it is not designed for the making of music for its own sake; it is always a substitute for the voice, and the tunes played on it are invariably songs.

"It often proves difficult for an Ojibway to apprehend music as a distinct, separate creation. Time and again after I had come to terms of intimacy with the people, a man would come to me saying that he had thought of a new song, and proceed to sing it only to reveal a set of words that I had not heard before, the melody being substantially and often exactly the same as I had taken from his lips on a previous occasion. Some of the Indians could not be made to perceive that under these circumstances they had not contributed a new song to my collection. The sound (tune) might be 'very like,' yes, but the *nogamon* was different—and yet *nogamon* is a form of the verb which means, 'I sing.'"

The primitiveness of the Ojibway is seen in the way he restricts

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a poem to the expression of a single thought. By this means he attains an extraordinary compactness:

"The thought may frame itself in words sufficiently clear to him, and yet so few that they can not fill out the melody to which he attaches them. In this contingency he repeats words and phrases, after the manner of the civilized composer, or he resorts to syllables that have no meaning. Here are the words of a wedding-song, '*Bayzhig equayzess ne menegonun, gayget sennah negechedaybe ego.*' They mean: 'A girl has been given to me; yes, I am exceedingly glad that she has been given.' That is to say, 'I am transported with delight because my sweetheart's parents have consented to our marriage.' From our point of view this is the entire poem, but the composer of it, who, be it remembered, was of necessity also the composer of the music, was so tumultuously stirred by emotion over the great event in his life that music was awakened in him to an unusual degree, and his tune could not be confined to a plain statement of his joy. The paleface under similar circumstances might have amplified his original thought by entering upon a glowing description of his sweetheart's beauty of face and form; he might have descanted on her virtues and graces; or, following the immortal model set by Henry Cary in 'Sally in Our Alley,' he might have narrated his present relations with her and forecast the future. Not thus with the Indian. That one thought of jubilant satisfaction was all his mind could carry with comfort at one time; so, having stated the circumstances and his feeling, he proceeds to the conclusion of his tune with 'heyah,' which means nothing at all in any language. Does it not suggest the warbling of birds? a musical impulse expressive of deep emotion finding its vent through modulated tones and resorting to meaningless syllables merely because the melody needs pegs, so to speak, to hang it on, or because the emotion, as musical feeling at last analysis really is, is utterly outside the pale of such thoughts as can be exprest in words."

THE LEGEND OF ST. FRIDESWIDE.

Frideswide, in flying from the attentions of Algar, Earl of Leicester, makes the sign of the cross when overtaken, and Algar is smitten with blindness. By her prayers he is restored to sight, and Frideswide becomes the abbess of the convent, about which clustered the first houses of a settlement on the banks of the Isis.

Most songs, it is stated, are dependent for their meaning on circumstances in the knowledge of the listener, but unexprest in words. The story is often told beforehand, and the "song for it" added afterward. The song thus becomes perfectly comprehensible. Such a method is not essentially unlike the procedure of modern program music. Some "stories" for songs are long since lost, tho the Indian by his tenacious memory still retains the song, but its significance has become unintelligible to him. Often the poetic impulse is plainly manifest, we are told, "and with equal plainness the inability to work it out." Further:

"The Ojibway is more gifted in music than in poetry; he has wrought out a type of beautiful melody, much of it in perfect form; his verse, for the most part, has not emerged from the condition of raw material. The spirit of music, struggling for expression through his primitive soul, finds its way to utterance in spite of the words with which he associates it. The Indian, like the average paleface, is incapable of grasping the conception of music as a thing of absolute beauty. Does a melody sing in his head and insist upon vocal utterance, he must forthwith invent a series of words that fit the rhythmic scheme of the tune, for thus alone can he correlate his sense of pleasure in modulated sounds with his habitual regard of other phenomena that appeal to him through the material senses as plain, comprehensible facts."

ENGLISH HISTORICAL PAGEANTS

A DESIRE to revivify the past is one of the notable manifestations of the modern Anglo-Saxon. New England will this summer hold in a large number of towns the festival called "Old Home Week"; old England is at present holding in three important historical centers gorgeous historical pageants. America, not yet rich in traditions, has no such scope as the mother country. Her oldest tradition, as a noted English wit once said, is the assertion that she is a young country. Consequently "Old Home Week" occupies itself in recalling the scattered sons to the ancestral roof-tree, where little is furnished for the esthetic sense beyond addresses of mutual congratulation. England, to her great good fortune, has a past capable of being recalled in brilliant pageantry. This year Romsey, Oxford, and Bury St. Edmunds are holding, or will hold, pageants of considerable magnitude as well as magnificence, lasting in time from three days to a week. A pageant, says a writer in the London *Outlook*, "is no mere flamboyant puff of parochial monuments; its subject is the history of England, and its local character is an accident of illustration. All the efforts and oppositions, alarums and excursions, all the glories and circumstance of a thousand years are successively focused and summarized in the typical changes and chances of an English meadow." In mentioning the case of Bury St. Edmunds, the combination of economic and esthetical considerations leads the New York *Sun* to some interesting reflections. It is recalled that Bury St. Edmunds is a small market-town, and is not at all likely to recover from its visitors the half-million spent on its pageant.

THE BEGINNINGS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The scene represents the coming of Thibaut d'Estampes, a priest of Caen, the first notable scholar of whom there is any record to settle in the town of Oxford. He is the reputed founder of the university.

In respect to their pecuniary unprofitableness these enterprises are significant. Thus:

"Their motive is not commercial. What prompts them, then? The answer seems to be an intense love in the populace of dramatic pageantry for its own sake. It is well known that this love

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existed in England in the past. It has slumbered, but it has not died. The people have often lacked outlets for it. Now that they have an excellent opportunity they are making the most of it. Here is a countryside impoverished more than any other part of England by adverse agricultural conditions, lavishing its interest, time, and money during two years on a few days' spectacle from which its chief personal reward will be that every family in the neighborhood practically will be represented on the stage. King Edward's royal taste for scenic display is one of the points in which he most harmoniously reflects the popular will.

"The eager response of the people's play-loving instinct is the most interesting psychological trait of the movement. It is unlikely that it is due to any sudden awakening of the historical sense. The quickening of that sense must be regarded rather as a probable result than as a cause of the pageants. And yet, looking at these doings from the outside, one may guess that their historical aspect is after all the most important part of them."

Accounts of the Oxford pageant whose opening day was June 22 fill the English papers. From *The Daily News* (London) we quote the following:

"The pageant opens with a rustic scene illustrating the legend of Saint Frideswide and the beginnings of the city in A.D. 727. Then follows the gorgeous tabelau of the coronation of Harold Harefoot, in which amid shouts of 'Hail!' and the singing of the plain chant that is known to have been sung on that occasion, the King is raised upon a huge shield held by thirty warriors. In contrast to this, the next scene deals with the pathetic story of Henry II. and Fair Rosamund.

"Passing again from the grave to the gay, the following episode depicts a humorous incident in the life of Friar Bacon at Oxford. The Friar, through the medium of a magic brazen head, of his invention, prophesies that

> 'In Anno Domini one-nine-nought-seven
> Oxford shall flourish; to her schools shall come
> Scholars from each remotest end of earth.'

"This is followed by an interlude no less amusing, that of 'The Masque of Medieval Learning.' Here is told, in archaic verse, the story with a moral of the Wise and Vain Student. The latter character was impersonated by a young Oxonian in a broad, Rabelaisian style that evoked great applause from the audience. Everybody laughed heartily when, addressing the venerable Prelector, he declaimed the 'Balade of Foolishe Desire,' one of the many remarkable passages in the book:

> "I speak, sir, in all humbleness,
> Yet have I heard such things anent,
> That one may without wickedness
> In other manner gain content,
> Wisdom herself cannot prevent
> The learned tribe from being fools
> For all the teaching in her schools,
> So that their learning they repent.'

"Then successively came the episodes dealing with the meeting of Cardinal Wolsey and bluff King Hal at Oxford; the funeral of Amy Robsart, familiar to readers of 'Kenilworth'; the visit of Queen Elizabeth to the university town in 1566 with the gallant Leicester and his sumptuous retinue, and other picturesque incidents connected with the history of Oxford during the reigns of James I., Charles I., and James II.

"The last scene but one is a combination of two pictures. The first is a representation of an Oxford fair toward the close of the eighteenth century, and the second the state arrival, in the royal barge on the river, of King George III. The pageant concludes with a grand finale, in which all the principal characters march past the amphitheater—a tableau of extraordinary animation and brilliance."

A notable array of people distinguished in art, letters, the drama and music contributed to the preparation of the spectacle. Mr. Frank Lascelles was at its head. *The Daily News* enumerates his collaborators:

"Some of the scenes have been written by Mr. Stanley Weyman, Mr. Laurence Housman, Professor Raleigh, Professor Oman, and Mr. Laurence Binyon, and Mr. Robert Bridges has contributed the introductory ode, entitled 'Invitation to the Pageant.' Mr. Dion Clayton Calthrop has arranged the costumes, which were designed by Mr. Byam Shaw and Miss Brickdale. Other collaborators include Mr. Beerbohm Tree, Mr. Arthur Bourchier, Mr. H. B. Irving, as dramatic advisers. Sir Hubert Parry is responsible for the music, Sir A. S. Scott Gatty, Garter Principal King-at-Arms, has supervised the armorial bearings, and Viscount Dillon the armor."

TO NURTURE COLLEGE DEMOCRACY

THE weakening of democratic ideals in our college life has been more and more in the past few years a matter of observation. President Wilson, of Princeton, has brought the question acutely into the stage of public discussion by announcing a plan for the social reorganization of his institution. The *onus* of the change seems to be laid upon the clubs, that at Princeton have grown rapidly in numbers and influence and have tended toward the formation of cliques. Group rivalries, President Wilson asserts, "break the solidarity of the class. The younger classes are in no point made conscious of the interests of the university. Their whole time is concentrated upon individual ambitions, upon the means of preference, upon combinations to obtain individual ends; and the welfare of the university is ignored." The substitute which President Wilson proposes for the clubs is a preceptorial arrangement resembling in effect that obtaining in English universties, which is explained by him in *The Alumni Weekly* (Princeton) in these words:

"My plan is to draw the undergraduates together into residential 'quads' (quadrangles), in which they shall eat as well as lodge, and in which they shall, under the direction of a member of the faculty, regulate their own corporate life by some simple method of self-government. For this purpose it would be necessary to place all future dormitories in such relation to those already erected as to form geographical units, and to erect in connection with each group a kitchen, dining- and serving-rooms, and a handsome common room for social purposes. Every undergraduate would be required actually to live in his quad, and the residents would be made up as nearly as possible of members of every class."

Princeton has, at present, thirteen upper-class clubs, each with its own club-house. It is estimated that $500,000 is invested in these buildings. The fraternity, common to most American colleges, does not exist here. The Princeton clubs are elective bodies, membership to which is offered to a student during his sophomore year. Club life becomes so tempting and engrossing that, in the words of Dr. Wilson, "study has to take its chances in competition with these pleasures." The president adds that "it has become the common custom for sophomores to ask their instructors in the last few years whether they shall choose the life of a student or that of the clubman." The object of President Wilson, which has its significance beyond the confines of his institution, is to achieve "a purer and better democracy," as well as the restoration of the personal influence of teacher over student. *The Evening Post* (New York) remarks upon this head:

"In this aim everybody who believes in the democratic mission of our colleges and their great leveling influence must sympathize with Mr. Wilson. It has been quite serious enough to see class distinctions arising in all parts of the country by reason of wealth or for other causes. If such tendencies can not be checked at our colleges, if our universities are merely to reproduce within their walls the glaring contrasts between great wealth and extreme poverty, then it is indeed time for serious counsel. The dangers are apparent enough in our rich Eastern colleges, and are beginning to be felt in the Western. Hence the immediate need of such experimenting as Princeton is to undertake."

The same problem is being attacked by the University of Wisconsin, where it has been discovered, according to Mr. John Corbin, who writes in a recent issue of *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia), that "even in one of the most democratic of our universities the influence of fraternities is wholly undemocratic." The New York *Tribune* thinks that "the broad college spirit sought for by Dr. Wilson can be obtained simply by controlling the activities of college clubs more sanely and rigidly."

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MARY JOHNSTON. ARTHUR STANWOOD PIER. WILLIAM SAGE. JEAN WEBSTER. MRS. A. M. WILLIAMSON. C. N. WILLIAMSON.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Benson, Arthur Christopher. Beside Still Waters. 12mo, pp. 410. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The saying that one should write only of what one loves finds literal application in those charming essays which Mr. Benson has lately put forth in several volumes. The most serious of the three literary sons of the late Archbishop Canterbury represents a protest against modern luxury and "strenuosity," and his writings have for aim the bringing back of men to the ideals and joys of a less sophisticated age. He is convinced that we have lost more than we have gained by ultramodern processes of thought and action; and his books, which have met with so popular a welcome, have for their central thought the joys of peaceful work, simplicity, and friendship.

The volume before us is of the same genial character as "The Upton Letters" and "From a College Window." It is one of those books of the type that was popular in a former age, and is indeed nothing less than the adventures of a human soul in a very modern environment.

Clark, Mary Mead. A Corner in India. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xvi–168. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. $1 net.

De Vries, Hugo. Plant-Breeding; Comments on the Experiments of Nilsson and Burbank. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xv–360. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Co., 1907.

Among the strongest arguments used by Darwin to establish the theory that species originate through the natural selection of favorable variations was the fact that, in the experience of plant- and animal-breeders, new and improved varieties had been obtained by means of artificial selection. And now it is the results obtained by the most thorough and most scientific of plant-breeders that De Vries arrays in support of his theory that new species arise not by the slow accumulation of favorable characters, but by sudden jumps or "mutations" from older species. The necessity for constant selection of seed, when breeding according to the selection theory, the constant tendency to revert to older forms, and the length of time necessary for establishing a new strain, are contrasted with the fact that it has been possible by the methods followed by Hjalmar Nilsson, the director of the Swedish Agricultural Experiment Station, and by Luther Burbank, and by others, to establish a new plant after a single year; and the new forms secured by these methods are as constant as any species known in nature or under cultivation.

After a general survey of the historical material, Professor De Vries examines the work of these two men in the light of recent discoveries in heredity and hybridization, and uses their results to test the Darwinian theory and the mutation theory, and finds all the data in favor of the latter.

The book is full of valuable information for the live farmer, the gardener, nurseryman, or seed-grower, as well as for the student of evolution and the lover of plants. The volume contains over one hundred good illustrations, mostly full-page.

De Wandt, Harry, F.R.G.S. Through Savage Europe: Being the Narrative of a Journey undertaken as Special Commissioner of the *Westminster Gazette*, throughout the Balkan States and European Russia. 100 illustrations. 8vo, pp. 300. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

At first blush the title of Mr. De Windt's book seems anomalous. To apply "savage" to a part of the globe which is identified with all that is valued in Western civilization seems an unwarranted misuse of words. As the reader turns the vivid and often startling pages he sees that the title has been chosen advisedly. He realizes that thousands of years of civilization have been powerless to eliminate the elemental racial traits found in the heterogeneous human mass which constitutes Europe.

His itinerary comprized the Balkan States and European Russia, the following countries being visited in the order named: Montenegro, Herzegovina, Bosnia, Servia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Southern Russia, and the Caucasus. The names of those countries are sufficiently familiar to those who keep informed in European politics. The Balkan States figure especially in the narrative. These States, the author asserts, are for some mysterious reason less known to most Englishmen than is Darkest Africa. Even to Mr. De Windt, himself a "globe-trotter" of unordinary reputation, this part of the world was wholly strange. He found the remoter districts hotbeds of outlawry and brigandage, where the traveler must needs take his life in his hand. Yet these same Balkans, he avers, can boast of cities which "are miniature replicas of London and Paris," civilized centers having very little in common with the country as a whole.

To the general reader Montenegro sounds like a familiar name; yet we are assured that it was practically unknown to the English-speaking race until the Russo-Turkish war. It is a fascinating account of the little State which Mr. De Windt lays before his readers Montenegro (Black Mountain) actually dates back to the days of the early Romans. For two thousand years it has been a free little nation, fighting its own battles, successfully defying the rapacity of larger States, and furnishing a striking example of a primitive and uncorrupted race that has been enabled to maintain its integrity through sheer superiority.

The most striking feature of this volume is the account of the assassination of Alexander and Draga, the King and Queen of Servia. This peculiarly infamous crime has, strange to say, never been investigated by the outside world. The author is the first foreigner to make a thorough investigation of it. His account is not merely different from the published one: it is in many respects its negation. While Mr. De Windt confirms the story of the revolting atrocity of the crime, and in so far agrees with the accounts which have already been given to the world, he takes direct issue with the report so widely circulated that Alexander and Draga were of weak or vicious character. He avers that Alexander, had he lived, would probably have accomplished great things for Servia. In the view of this unprejudiced investigator, the son of King Milan was a brave and high-minded prince, resolved upon reforms for the benefit of his people. The military clique headed by the infamous Colonel Maschin were aware of Alexander's beneficent intentions, the putting into practise of which would cut the ground from under their own feet and do away with all the source of corruption, by which they lived. The story given to the world was to the effect that it was the vices of the young King which prompted his assassination, but Mr. De Windt asserts in the most positive manner that the direct opposite was the truth, and that up to-day the world has been swindled with false news by the band of assassins now in control of Servia.

Frenssen, Gustav. The Three Comrades. 12mo, pp. 362. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. $1.50 net.

Gwynn, Stephen. The Fair Hills of Ireland. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. x–416. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Hadley, Arthur Twining. Standards of Public Morality. 12mo, pp. ix–158. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1 net.

Heming, Arthur. Spirit Lake. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. x–335. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Herrick, Rufus Frost. Denatured or Industrial Alcohol. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. x–516. New York: John Wiley & Sons. $4 net.

Hobart, George V. Ikey's Letters to his Father. 12mo, pp. 73. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co. 75 cents.

Holmes, Oliver Wendell. Selections from the Poems of. Edited, with an introduction and notes,

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by J. H. Castleman. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. xxv–309. New York: The Macmillan Co. 25 cents net.

Ibsen, Henrik. Hedda Gabler—Master Builder. 12mo, pp. xxxv–365. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1 net.

James, William. Pragmatism. 8vo, pp. xii–308. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25 net.

Johnston, Mary. The Goddess of Reason: A Drama in Five Acts. 8vo, pp. viii–234. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2 net.

"The Goddess of Reason" is a rather extraordinary literary performance, very uneven in character. It is a romantic and tragic drama of the French Revolution, a play in blank verse about the length of Swinburne's "Bothwell," abounding in historical incident and associations and presenting many characteristic and vivid aspects of the great social upheaval which has inspired so many artists and writers. The play has much life and action, and is not devoid of passages of genuine eloquence. The interest that attaches to it, however, resides largely in the career and personality of the author, and in the opportunity provided for the display of Miss Johnston's undoubted dramatic gifts. Altho there is a certain richness of historic background and a vividness of characterization, the defects of the piece are glaring. With few exceptions the blank verse is mediocre and at times it is intolerable. The play is also lacking in unity, too many events and episodes being crowded upon the stage.

Joyce, P. W. The Story of Ancient Irish Civilisation. 16mo, pp. xii–175. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 50 cents net.

Kebbel, T. E. Lord Beaconsfield, and Other Tory Memories. With portrait of Lord Beaconsfield. 8vo, pp. xii–360. New York: Mitchell Kennerly. $4 net.

Within recent years several biographies of Lord Beaconsfield have been published. The fame of this great Tory leader has not dimmed in England with the passing of the years. The stamp which he left upon Conservativism was so deep and characteristic that it is doubtful if it ever will be obliterated. Such is the thought that is suggested by Mr. Kebbel's book. Mr. Kebbel is not so well known to the general reader as are those men upon whom the rays of fame have played so steadily since the early days of Newman and Gladstone. Yet be belonged to the élite of Oxford and occupies an honorable place in that group which represents the best traditions of English scholarship.

In the preface the author points out the interesting fact that these "Memories" depend exclusively on his own personal experiences, and "are in no wise indebted to either books or hearsay." He has not considered it necessary to restrict the book to anecdote, narrative, or description, but has introduced in connection with its central motive "such observations as the matter in hand seemed naturally to suggest."

To say that Mr. Kebbel's volume is interesting is to give but slight idea of its value. It has the fascination of those rare biographies which are based upon actual observation and which perhaps are the only books of the kind worth writing. "I have endeavored," says the author, "to confine myself as much as possible to what I saw and heard with my own eyes and ears during the five and twenty years over which my acquaintance with him extended.

The study of Beaconsfield takes up only seventy pages, the remainder of the volume being devoted to the author's memories of Toryism. Some idea of the character of the contents may be had from the chapter headings: "Tory Members I Have Known," "The Cave," "Tory Ladies," "Tory Arcadia," "Tory Bohemia."

The book in some respects resembles Justin McCarthy's "Reminiscences," which was published several years ago. But it is immeasurably superior to that volume. Mr. McCarthy's attitude was necessarily that of a foreigner: while the author of the present work writes about what he knows and loves.

Lovett. Robert W., M.D. Lateral Curvature of the Spine and Round Shoulders. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 188. Philadelphia P. Blakiston's Son & Co.

McGaffey, Ernest. Outdoors. 16mo, pp. viii–271. New York. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

Malcolm, Napier. Five Years in a Persian Town. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xiii–272. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3 net.

Miller, Joaquin. Light. 12mo, pp. vi–153. Boston Herbert B. Turner & Co. $1.20 net.

Miller, Olive Thorne. What Happened to Barbara. 12mo, pp. 301. Boston Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

This story for girls, descriptive of the life of thirty years ago, will interest young readers of a maternal bent of mind. It is a very matter-of-fact narrative, giving the impression that it is based on actual life. Barbara's history is chronicled from the time when she was a very little girl to the period of her womanhood. Nothing very extraordinary happens at any time, but the author is at pains to narrate, with a plethora of detail that we have rarely seen equaled, each trivial incident in the little maiden's career, from the period of her dolls to the period of her books. The story has the air of being autobiographical, and is interesting for two reasons, and two only: It furnishes a kind of proof that there is a type of healthy child life in which the thing that we know as sentiment is non-existent; and it demonstrates the possibility of converting into quasiliterary form the amazing gift of being able to discourse *ad libitum* about absolutely nothing.

Noyes, Carlton. The Gate of Appreciation: Studies in the Relation of Art to Life. 8vo, pp. xi–280. New York: The Macmillan Co. $2 net.

This volume has been written for those who are not themselves artists but who have an interest in the things of art, who feel that art has a meaning for them, and in some degree enters into their general scheme of life. The author's purpose is to suggest the meaning of art to the ordinary man, to indicate what its essence is by means of concrete illustrations, and thus to throw light upon its manifestations and furnish the means for its appreciation. The book is essentially a personal record, or account of the author's adventures with the problem of art. Mr. Noyes remarks in his preface that the volume does not pretend to finality, but he is convinced that the results set forth in it are true as far as he himself is concerned. He expresses a hope that his experiences may be of use to others who are interested in art problems.

The book is not a mere summary of art history and criticism, but the outcome of original study and possesses real value.

Noyes, Rufus K., M.D. [Compiler.] Views of Religion. Frontispiece. Portrait of the compiler. 8vo, pp. 782. Boston: L. K. Washburn. $3.

An attractively made octavo, this work represents a vast amount of reading and selections in and from the writings of men and women of all lands and times. The great, the lesser great, and the obscure alike have been drawn upon for quotable passages varying in length from one line to several. There are probably 6,000 or 7,000 quotations in the book. They are not classified, either alphabetically or otherwise, but an index has been provided.

Orczy Baroness. The Gates of Kent. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 326. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50 net.

Pier, Arthur Stanwood. The Young in Heart. 12mo, pp. 240. New York and Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25 net.

Sage, William. By Right Divine. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 370. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 net.

Thruston. Lucy Meacham. Jenifer. Frontispiece by J. W. Kennedy. 12mo, pp. 298. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

This author's new book is somewhat of a departure from her former tales. It is practically a biography in fiction, the whole drama centering directly in a single personality. The scene is the Carolina mountains, and its motive is found in the study of a young man who, tho naturally upright and considerate of the rights of others, yields to selfishness in order to realize the dreams of ambition which obsess him. He discovers kaolin—the white clay which forms the paste of porcelain—on the land of a neighbor, buys the property for a song, and within a few weeks has a bank account of two hundred thousand dollars. He now proceeds to realize his dreams, which include marriage to a beautiful country girl, a trip to Europe, the honors enjoyed by a magnate, etc. The plot itself is not very original, but the literary handling of it is worthy of all praise. Spontaneity and genuine imagination mark the book, and the descriptions of mountain scenery are admirable.

Trumbull, William, LL.B. Evolution and Religion. 12mo, pp. ix–101. New York The Grafton Press. $1.25 net.

Webster, Jean. Jerry Junior. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 282. New York The Century Co.

Whipple, Leander Edmund. Practical Health. 12mo, pp. vi–316. New York The Metaphysical Publishing Co.

Williamson, C. N. and A. M. The Princess Virginia. Illustrated in color by Leon Guipon. 12mo, pp. 301. New York McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

That species of inverted utopia which the faith of romantic novelists place somewhere in the Balkans forms the scene of this story. For hero the authors have not been content with any mere German-Slavic prince or knight, but have created an emperor, as the only kind of potentate worthy to match the American girl who is the central figure. All sorts of delightful things take place in Rætia, whither Virginia and her mother repair for the purpose of adding an imperial crown to the family acquisitions. Virginia meets her emperor in his disguise as a chamois-hunter, and has her life saved by him in the dangerous mountain passes. Later on the pair meet at court and she in her turn saves his majesty's life from the attempt of a desperate anarchist. The emperor, needless to say, falls madly in love with his preserver. All looks bright for an imperial wedding, but at this point a sort of pastiche Bismarck comes upon the scene to spoil everything. The cast-iron chancellor sets his face against the match, thus giving rise to complications which put the lovers to a very severe test. But love proves superior to diplomacy, and the happy ending of the story can be seen clearly from the beginning.

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CURRENT POETRY

Pascal.

By Louise Imogen Guiney.

Thou lovedst life, but not to brand it thine
(O rich in all forborne felicities!)
Or use it with marauding power, to seize
And stain the sweet earth's blue horizon line.
Virgin the grape might in the trellis twine
Where long ago thou layest an hour at ease;
And foot of thine across the unprest leas
Went light as some Idaen foot divine.
Spirit so abstinent, in thy deeps lay
What passion of possession? Day by day
Was there no thirst upon thee, sharp and pure,
In forward sealike surgings unforgot?
Yes; and in life and death those joys endure
More blessedly that men can name them not.
—*From the Century* (July).

Old Japan at Earl's Court.

By Alfred Noyes.

Of old Japan—how far away!—
We dreamed—how long ago!—
We saw by twisted creek and bay
The blue plum-blossoms blow,
And dragons coiling down below
Like dragons on a fan,
And pig-tailed sailors lurching slow
Thro' streets of old Japan.

Who knows that land—that dim blue day
Where white tea-roses grow?
("Only a penny all the way,"
They cry in Pimlico!
The 'buses rumble to and fro!)
Ah, catch one if you can,
And see the paper lanterns glow
Thro' streets of old Japan.

What need we more than youth and May
To build our Miyako?
A chuckle from the cherry-spray,
A cherub's mocking crew,
A sudden twang, a sweet swift throe
As Daisy trips by Dan,
And careless Cupid drops his bow
And laughs—from old Japan.

There in the dim blue death of day
The peach shall shed its snow,
And cherry-bloom be strewn astray
Till night be sweet enow,
Then lovers wander, whispering low,
As lovers only can,
Where rosy paper lanterns glow
Thro' streets of old Japan.
—*From The Daily Mail* (London).

Twilight in the Country.

By W. J. Funk.

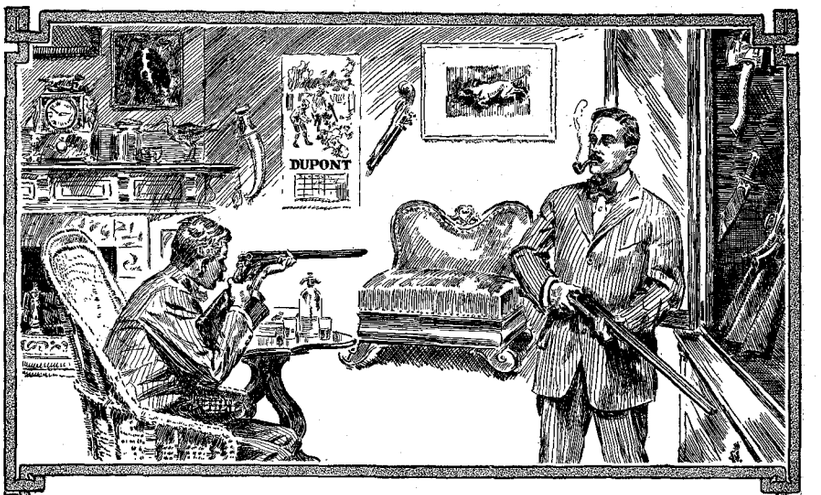
As Twilight falls, the restless cares of day
Are softened, one by one; the toiler rests
Beside the stream, and sadness steals away.

The solemn hush of evening fills the air,
Waiting for night,
Along the western ridges, rosy-fair,
Lingers the light.

From out the glimmering distance draws the river,
Slow gliding by,
While scarcely stirring breezes dusk and shiver
The mirrored sky.

All sounds are stilled; the breathless woods and fields
Are steeped in rest.
High in the star-clear air a lone bird wheels
Back to its nest.

All's still; save from the uncertain distance comes
A tinkling bell.



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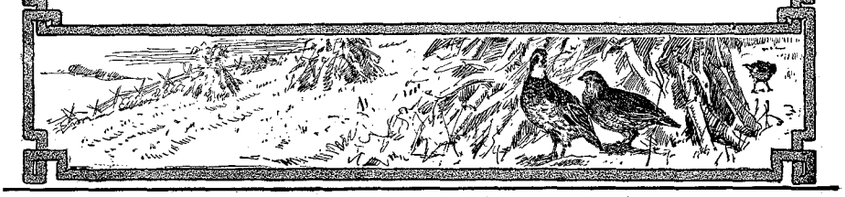

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And shifting swarms of insects softly hum
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The last light fades; the toiler's head is bare
And bowed in reverence; and fled with peace,
His self-recovering soul low breathes a prayer.
—*From The Nassau Literary Magazine* (June).

The Shy Heart.

BY EDITH M. THOMAS.

Have you not known of hermits—not so rude
But that the heart of hairy Solitude
Did soften toward them, sometimes, and provide
Strange and dear friends vouchsafed to none beside—
Rare singing-birds that one might seek to hear
(And seek in vain) through all the sylvan year—
Blithe pensioners, to feed from out the palm,
To hymn the daybreak in, to waft the evening calm?

'Tis thus I make my plea: if, now, some heart
Keeps ever in its wilderment apart,
Yet is not all uncouth—not loveless all—
Unto that heart its destined boon must fall!
A god of loneliness there is, who sends,
For birds, some winged songs to be the friends
That make their nests above the very door,
And set the whole small house to music, evermore!
—*From The Reader* (June).

MOTOR MISCELLANY

Motor Bugles.—Some up-to-date designs of automobile horns are described in the last *Motor Print*. This magazine says:

Abroad, horns are being made decoratively, like electroliers. The electrolier in the beginning was simply a glass bulb at the end of a cord, but it is now a beautiful girl holding a radiant lily or a winged boy with a shining star in his hand. So the automobile horn, in the beginning a plain bugle of brass, is now being developed from that into something beautiful. For example, one of the new horns is in the shape of a frog—a great brass frog squatting, with open mouth. The frog idea is carried out even to the note of the horn itself, the note being deep, metallic, short—a froglike sound. This frog has two big green eyes, and a little lamp lighted behind them at night makes them shine splendidly. There is another horn in the likeness of a serpent. Above the open mouth is a tiny light, and in graceful coils the body, over a yard long, runs back to the bulb beside the driver's hand. An "ultra" horn, for those who want something extravagant and bizarre, has a phonographic attachment. This horn, shaped like a dwarf—a creature all head, with mouth open—emits a hoarse "Look out." These improved automobile horns come from France and cost a great deal of money.

Railroads for Motor-cars.—Road authorities have not looked with much favor upon the idea of metal plates on the roadway as a track for vehicles, because of the high initial cost. However, an interesting suggestion by Mr. J. H. Traill, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, is published in *The Car*. He proposes that sunk rails, flush with the surface, should be laid down along main roads for the use of motor vehicles. The article says:

These rails would have a broad, concave, upper surface. This formation would permit of the vehicles being almost self-steering, and would yet allow them to leave the rails at any desired point in order to use the byways and lanes at will. The rails would be laid along the centers of those roads which were wide enough for this, and all crossings would be left open. Mr. Traill claims for his idea that it would be of especial advantage for commercial vehicles, Renard trains, etc., and allow them to

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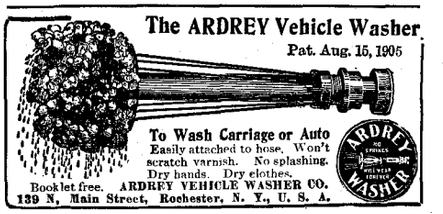

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compete successfully with the railway companies. There would be also less danger to the public and a great abatement of dust.

Perfume Perambulators.—*Motor Print* contains the following account of the latest automobile improvement:

Persons whose olfactory nerves are particularly sensitive, and who heap inverted blessings upon the automobile for occasionally emitting odors that have nothing in common with the products of the perfumer, will learn with pleasure that two German chemists have discovered a method of rendering the modern car agreeably odoriferous. The clever Germans add to the lubricating oil usually employed, oils or substances having a boiling-point which is lower than that of the lubricant, and which, in burning emits a sweet odor that will annihilate that of the offensive gases. The following is a mixture proposed by these chemists:

	Quantity in Weight.
Lubricating oil	250 parts
Oil of mirbane (nitrobenzol)	20 parts
Oil of terpene, perfumed	10 parts
Salicylic aldehyde (essence of vanilla)	5 parts

PERSONAL

Godkin's Letters on the South Before the War.—In the "Life and Letters of Edwin Lawrence Godkin," recently published, the editor of the volume, Mr. Rollo Ogden, cites numerous passages from Godkin's letters to the London *Daily News* describing the people of this country and the manners and customs prevailing here in the years just preceding the Civil War. Mr. Godkin, who later became editor of the New York *Evening Post*, came to America in 1856 and immediately threw himself with intense interest into the discussion of the slavery question, then the one topic in the public mind. His letters to the *Daily News* were filled with impartial comment on the statesmen and politics of the day. From the extracts quoted by Mr. Ogden the following are taken:

When I landed in New York it was on the eve of

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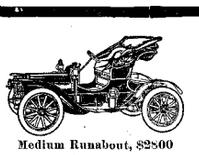
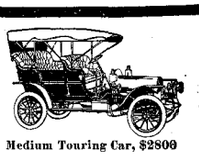

Medium Runabout, $2800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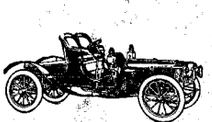
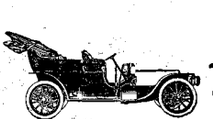

Six-Cylinder Runabout, $4000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Limousine, $5200

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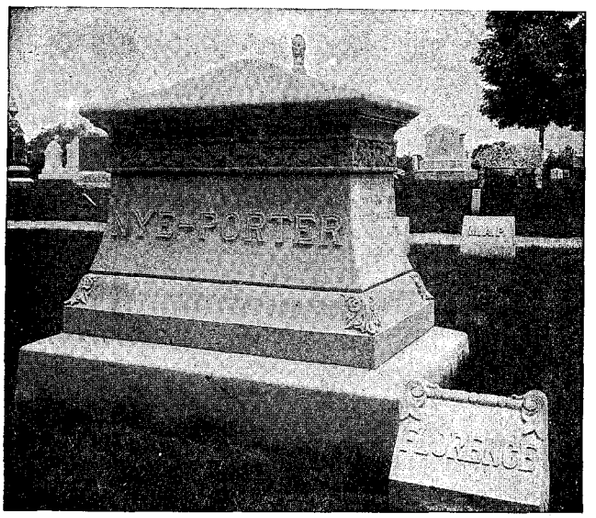

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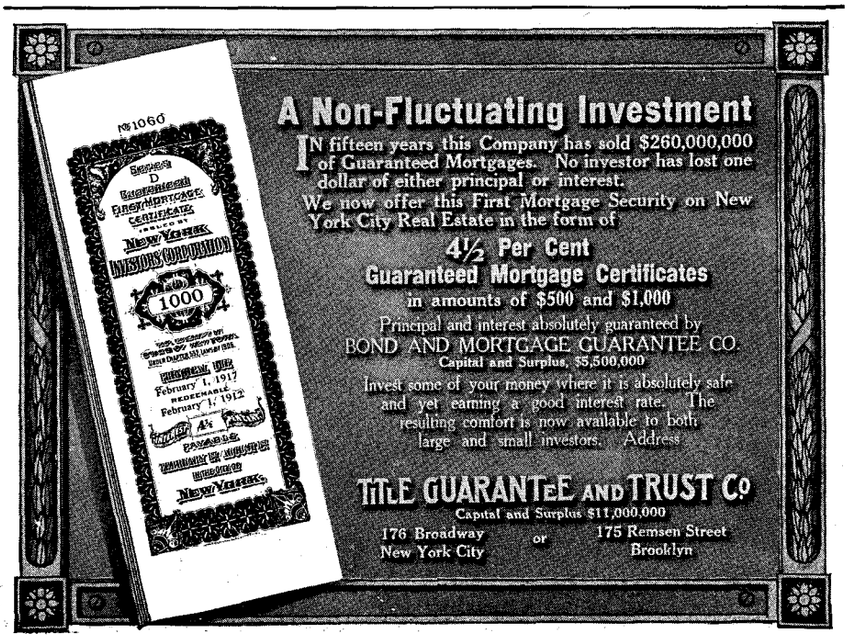

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the Presidential election. The air was full of discussion about slavery. The excitement was tremendous, greater than I could at first realize. The night of the day on which I landed I attended a Fremont meeting in the old Academy of Music at which the Hutchinson family sang songs about freedom which were rapturously applauded in the intervals between speeches that astonished me by their heat and extravagance. But in a few days I became aware that themes were under popular discussion which had never before been so discust—the rights and wrongs of slavery, the equality of man, the provisions of a written constitution, the position of leading public men on questions which were half moral and only half political or legal. Nothing else was talked of. I went one night to a crowded meeting in Tammany Hall, which was addrest by a Southern Senator, whose name I forget, but I was struck by the fact that he seemed to have no answer to the Northern arguments except denunciation of the Abolitionist, and he brought down the house by the assertion that every one of those present "would be the better of a good nigger to wait upon him." To my preconceived notions of senatorial dignity this was a good deal of a shock. I got more light from hearing Mr. Carl Schurz, who was then just beginning his political career.

Soon after this Mr. Godkin undertook an extended Southern tour, chronicling for his London paper all the things of interest which met his view. On his travels he followed much the same route as that of Mr. Olmsted, who had been through the South as correspondent for the New York *Times* and whose letters had increased the desire of Godkin to see for himself the attitude of this section on the slavery question. We read:

I saw nothing of the "peculiar institution" which Olmsted had not already recorded, but certain incidents made a deep impression on my memory. One night, in a respectable planter's home in Mississippi, some visitors from the neighborhood came in for a chat. The talk turned upon the speaking at a recent political meeting near by, and particular mention was made of a very ferocious attack upon some one by one of the orators. A young Presbyterian minister was among the visitors, and his remark was, on hearing the language in question: "If any man talked that way about me, I should lie in wait for him and kill him." I should have been horrified by this, even if it had come from a layman, but by the rest of the company it was evidently considered a not unnatural *obiter dictum*, and passed without notice. . . . . .

On the Friday preceding the election, a "mass-meeting" of workingmen convened in the Fremont interest was held in the Academy of Music, at which many of the idiosyncrasies of American electioneering were very fairly exemplified. The Academy of Music, I may mention, is *tout bonnement* that which on the other side of the water is called an opera-house, and received the euphonious designation with the view, it is said, of thus entrapping the religious public into patronizing the lyric drama. The flimsy device, I need hardly say, has not succeeded, and the Academy is just as great an abomination in certain circles as if it had been called by its right name. A theater it is, and a very fine one, splendidly decorated and lighted, and fitted up with boxes and stalls, pit and gallery, just as if it were admitted in this country that all men are not equal, and that somebody had a better right to a good place than anybody else. The theory of social equality so rigidly carried out in railway traveling here, and which at least has the inconvenience of occasionally bringing one into unpleasantly close contact with excellent citizens of dirty habits seems to be recognized nowhere else. The custom which prevails of some people living in finer houses than their neighbors brings down no special reprobation, and the much more galling distinction of places in the theater seems to meet with as large an amount of approval as in the most aristocratic country of the Old World. The rich man goes to the boxes and the poor man to the pit, and nobody grumbles. So much for theories. But if any one had found his republican sensibilities outraged by the line of demarcation between rich and poor on representation nights, he found some

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amends in the demonstration of this day week, when the whole house, from top to bottom, was abandoned indiscriminately to the sovereign people, who came something like five thousand strong.

A description of the Southern Methodist preacher of ante-bellum days was given in one of his letters written on his tour through the South. We read.

In Kosciuzko I found a great conference of Methodist preachers had thrown the whole place into a fever of excitement. You can form little idea in the Old World of the important place which these gentlemen occupy in these Western wilds. Through thousands of square miles they are the only known and familiar representatives of the church, are the only men who can call people's attention away for even one hour from politics, cotton, and niggers. The work of civilization on the Southwestern frontier is said to be carried on in quite as great a degree by the saddle-bags as by the ax. Saddle-bags are the receptacles in which these itinerant ecclesiastics carry their whole worldly goods in their long journeyings from one log church to another, and, as a general rule, mark the owner's profession. He probably does not pass through any particular neighborhood more than once in the month or two months, so that his audience, who hear him only, and him but rarely, are not over-critical, and place much more value on quantity than on quality. Without the Methodist preachers, there is no question, a large portion of the Southwest would lapse into heathenism. They are, however, wise in their generation, and, like all other ministers in the South, they take care not to make godliness too bitter a pill. The "peculiar institution" they handle with peculiar delicacy. At the conference which I found sitting at Kosciuzko in a small wooden meeting-house, which bristled with black coats and white neck-cloths, attention was called in very earnest terms to the prevailing want of acquaintance with the Scriptures on the part of the negroes. The way in which it was proposed to

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A medical journal says:

"Against the practice of giving tea and coffee to children, we cannot speak too strongly.

Childhood is the period when the nervous activity is at its greatest. The brain is ever busy receiving new impressions.

Reflex action, co-ordination of muscles, and the special senses are all under a special course of training. The nervous system is pushed to its utmost capacity, and long is the list of victims that follow its over-stimulation. In these little people, nothing but harm can come from the use of such articles as tea or coffee.

Bad, then, as this practice is, let us as physicians be agressive in its prohibition. Do not be satisfied by answering 'No,' when asked as to its use, but let us teach the families with whom we come in contact that such practice is evil. We speak emphatically, because not only among the poor and uneducated, but among the rich, who should know better, this practice is marvelously prevalent."

A man who tried Postum Food Coffee said that it might be solid nourishment, but he didn't like its taste. He had not discovered the secret of making delicious Postum. After boiling commences, allow it to boil full 15 minutes. Not simply to put it on the stove for fifteen minutes, but count the fifteen minutes after boiling commences. That brings out the food value and the delicious flavor. It certainly does make the children bright and healthy, and has proven a Godsend to many an adult whose daily ails were not understood until Postum was used in place of Coffee. "There's a Reason." Postum properly made has a coffee taste similar to the mild, high grade Javas. Read the little health classic, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

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A prominent cigar manufacturer doubted the quality of the fillers in my cigars, because, he said, they could not be genuine Havana and sold at my price.

Three gentlemen well known in the cigar world were recently requested to examine my factory and books, and they reported over their signatures (which are attested by Notary Public) as follows:

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It would be improper to use the names of these gentlemen in an advertisement, but I shall be glad to send to anyone interested a copy of their report in a personal letter.

Another gentleman who carefully inspected my factory writes: "It has a right to stand in the heart of the great Quaker city, for it is as clean as a Quaker kitchen."

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If they are good ten-cent cigars over the counter, the dealer must get $8.00 per hundred for them by the box. I will deliver at your home or office, express prepaid, at $5.00 per hundred, as good a cigar as the dealer sells for $8.00 per hundred. I simply save you all of his expenses and profits. Moreover, I will give you a finer cigar for $5.00 per hundred than he gives you for $8.00 unless he specially favors you.

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Nothing would please me better than a Pure Food Law applied to the labeling of cigars, compelling manufacturers to state on their packages exactly of what tobaccos their cigars are made.

The cut shows the exact size and shape of my Puritano. It is made of long, clean, clear Havana filler, and carefully selected Sumatra wrapper.

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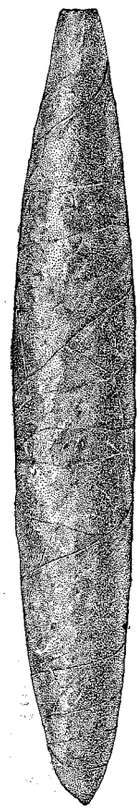
My sales indicate that the demand for pure cigars, minus the dealers' charges, is rapidly growing. My Panatela trade is perhaps the largest in America, but many smokers do not wish Panatelas. My Puritano is of equal quality and is for that larger class of smokers who prefer a "shaped" cigar.



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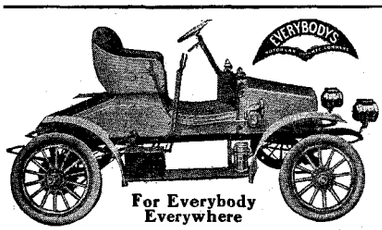

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remedy this was amusingly characteristic of the place and the men. To put Bibles into their hands would have suggested itself to people in every other quarter of the Protestant world as the best and only course to pursue. But this would have, of course, involved teaching them to read. So the negroes are to obtain familiarity with the Book of Life by "oral instruction" only.

Russia's Man of the Hour.—The high priests of the Byzantine Church of Russia were horrified when they heard that a paper called "God's Truth" was being hawked about the holy places at five kopeks a copy. They suppress the paper and thought to suppress its publisher, the parish priest Petroff. But as every liberal paper ran a daily column of Petroff's homilies, "God's Truth," tho suppress still reached, it is estimated, a congregation of twenty million people. The Holy Synod then charged him with preaching socialism and sent him to Cherementski Monastery, condemned to sing penitential psalms for three months. Petroff, or Gregory Spirodonovitch, as he is called by many, has since his liberation and arrival in St. Petersburg been fêted by all the progressive parties. A writer in the New York *Times* says:

Since his reappearance in the political world I have talked with Petroff twice. I found him very fluent on the subjects upon which he chose to converse. Leading questions upon points he wished to avoid he parried with an address rarely found in a parish priest in Russia or anywhere else. He is a tall, heavily built man, carrying his forty years well; he has violet eyes of engaging frankness, and his hair, which he wears long to his shoulders, like all Russian priests, is beginning to turn gray, a result, he says, of his recent ecclesiastical imprisonment. His voice is deep, full, and musical, a really extraordinary voice, and he speaks Russian as few men speak it, giving all the vowel and semivowel values. He has, I believe, a working knowledge of French and German, and, together with his little eleven-year-old son, he is studying English with the purpose of some day visiting America, the "land of the most happiness," as he calls it, but he prefers to speak Russian, as well he may, in view of the marvelous command he has over that language. . . .

"I am the son of a peasant, and was called to be a village priest. I have seen and shared what the people suffer, and I know how patiently they bear the ills that are put upon them. . . . . .

"When I found that I could no longer preach God's truth at God's altar, I put it in the newspapers. There are but few now, but at that time there were no papers for the people. Andreieff and the other decadent writers wrote a language that was different from that which is spoken and understood by the Russian people. He and those of his way of thinking said the Russian people are foolish children. Why should we communicate with them? I, because I knew them, said the Russian people are very wise. I will tell them great truths in plain language. I will give them God's truth as it was spoken on the Mount, and not as it comes from the Holy Synod, and they will think, and think, and when the time comes, act. But in five months they stopt my paper and turned me out of Moscow. To-day this is all changed. They can no longer stop our newspapers permanently. You can tear a few leaves off a tree, but you can not stop the foliage of spring, and I tell you that our long, long winter is past, and spring has come to Russia. . . .

"A people which in one short generation has produced a Tolstoy, a Tschaikowsky, Gorky, a peasant's son, Mendeleieff, the great chemist, and Mechnikow, whom France has honored with the succession of Pasteur, has no reason to despair of its sons. We can and will produce legislators and leaders of men as soon as the old policy of suppression is entirely done away with."

"And will there be followers, too?"

"Most assuredly. I am the son of a peasant and I have grown up with peasants, and yet I am daily amazed at the shrewdness and political sagacity which our people are exhibiting. I tell you the Russian peasant will amaze the world when his

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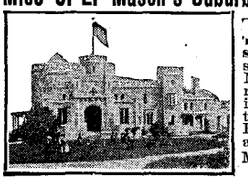

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living chance is given him. So far as I have seen them, the arguments which are advanced to show our unfitness for liberal institutions or for self-government are absurd. They are the same cunning lies that have been used from time immemorial by those who have sought their own advantage in keeping the people in leading-strings when not in chains.

"'You must not go near the water,' they say 'until you have learned to swim.'"

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Everybody Pay Up.—A negro preacher, whose supply of hominy and bacon was running low, decided to take radical steps to impress upon his flock the necessity for contributing liberally to the church exchequer. Accordingly, at the close of the sermon he made an impressive pause, and then proceeded as follows:

"I hab found it necessary, on account ob de astringency ob de hard times an' de gineral deficiency ob de circulatin' mejum in connection wid dis chu'ch, t' interduce ma new ottermatic c'lection box. It is so arranged dat a half dollah or quahtah falls on a red plush cushion without noise; a nickel will ring a small bell distinctually heard by de congregation, an' a suspendah-button, ma fellow mawtels, will fiah off a pistol; so you will gov'n yo'selves accordingly. Let de c'lection now p'oceed, w'ile I takes off ma hat an' gibs out a hymn."—*Independent.*

Doctor and Hearse.—A Washintgon physician was recently walking on Connecticut Avenue with his five-year-old son, when they were obliged to stop at a side street to await the passing of a funeral procession.

The youngster had never seen anything of the kind. His eyes widened. Pointing to the hearse, he asked, "Dad, what's that?"

"That, my son," said the physician, with a grim smile, "is a mistaken diagnosis."—*Sunday Magazine.*

A Misused Figure of Speech.—From a Novel—"He called his son an immoderate spendthrift, and did not fail, as he had done before, to cast his recently purchased automobile, a hundred-horse-power touring-machine, in his teeth."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Obvious.—Said the oculist to the old man who came to have him find what the trouble was with his eyes· "I see nothing." "I don't either," answered the man. "That is why I came to you."—*Silhouette.*

An Inherited Tendency.—A Cleveland society woman gave a party to nine friends of her young son, aged six. To add to the pleasure of the occasion she had the ices frozen in the form of a hen and ten chickens. Each child was allowed to select his chicken as it was served. Finally she came to the son of a prominent politician.

"Which chicky will you have, Bertie?" she asked.

"If you please, Mrs. H., I think I'll take the mama hen," was the polite reply.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

The June Bride.—Come, thou bridegroom, take not thyself so seriously! Thinkest thou that this fashionable audience hath assembled to admire thy person? Nay, it is not thy gown, neither is it thy elocutionary gift that hath attracted them. But repeat the words which the dominie will put into thy mouth with the intelligence of a green parrot, and it is all that any one will ask of thee. As an object of interest thou art immeasurably distanced by the least of the flower girls, and, compared with the maid on thy left hand, verily, thou art not noticeable. This is the bride's affair. She was born for it. She hath dreamed of it. She is entitled to it. Seek not to deprive her of these few brief moments of blissful supremacy, for, remember it is her affair, and if thy life is spared it may be the last one she will ever enjoy!—*Life.*

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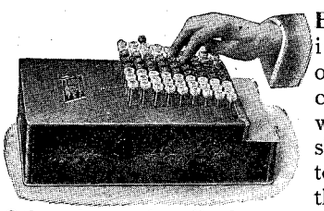

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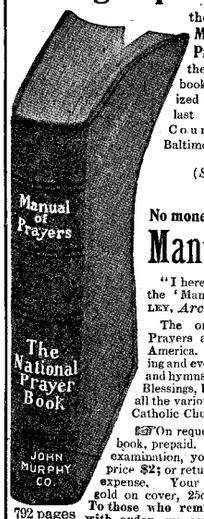

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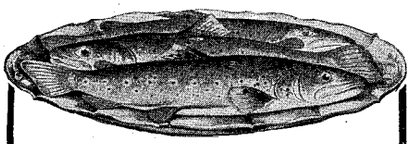

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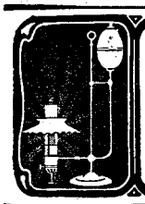

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

June 28.—The Chamber of Deputies, by a majority of 120, vote confidence in the Government's policy regarding the suppression of the agitation in the South.

The Constitutional Democrats of Russia issue a circular appealing to the party to begin preparations for the coming Douma elections.

June 29.—Renewed irritation is felt in Japan over the reports of recent discrimination in San Francisco; a meeting of seven chambers of commerce draws up addresses to similar American bodies and to the President.

June 30.—The French Government orders an election in Béziers to fill the places of the municipal officers who resigned after the wine-growers' demonstration, but both candidates and voters boycotted the election booths.

July 1.—Proceedings are opened against shipping-agents at Roubaix and Tournai for violating the French emigration laws by sending silk-weavers to the United States.

Queen Wilhelmina receives the chiefs of delegations to the Peace Conference at The Hague.

July 2.—A reactionary plot to kill Count Witte is frustrated by Russian Revolutionists, who killed the chosen assassin.

The court at Montpellier denies the petition for the temporary release of Messrs. Albert and Ferroel; great precautions are taken to suppress any rising due to the decision.

Mr. Pichon, French Foreign Minister, in the Chamber of Deputies, says that a commercial arrangement between the United States and France will undoubtedly be concluded.

July 3.—Caid General Sir Harry MacLean, commander of the body-guard of the Sultan of Morocco, is captured by the bandit chief Raisuli, who holds the general for ransom.

July 4.—Mr. Nelidoff, President of the International Peace Conference at The Hague, receives a petition signed by more than two million Americans in favor of general arbitration treaty.

Domestic.

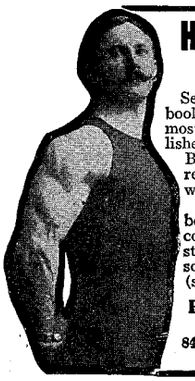
June 28.—Secretary Taft denies that there is dissatisfaction at Washington with the Canal Commission.

Judge Landis at Chicago refuses to withdraw the subpenas against John D. Rockefeller.

June 29.—The Government's fiscal year is practically closed with a surplus of approximately $87,000,000.

June 30.—The capture of twenty-nine Japanese seal-poachers on St. Paul's Island by the revenue cutter *Perry* is reported in San Francisco.

John D. Rockefeller is served with a Federal court subpena at the home of his son-in-law, at Pittsfield, Mass.



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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"E. S.," Washington, D. C.—"If grammar is simply a record of good usage, how many of the following phrases should be incorporated as good classical English, since about all our *best* writers and speakers use them? (1) I wonder *if*—for 'whether'; (2) *blame* it *on*; (3) *from* whence; (4) the court *handed down* an opinion; (5) *less* for 'fewer.'"

Grammar is not "simply a record of good usage" and never has been. Grammar is *the science that treats of the principles that govern the correct use of language* in either oral or written form. National usage often embodies itself in idiomatic forms that violate the common principles of lexicology or grammar. When thoughts are exprest freely and naturally, they usually take form in idioms. The employment of idioms is, therefore, strongly recommended by literary critics, and no matter how much they may depart from the ordinary forms, the fixt idioms of a language are not proper subjects for the grammaticasters. On this subject Prof. Samuel Ramsey says: "Dreary and weary must be the style that can all be parsed. Idioms are short, forcible, and great favorites with people who would rather work or think than talk; and *they abound in the best writers*. Yet idioms are expressions that taken literally are either absurd or untrue. 'There is no water *here*'; 'all the lamps *went out*.' The Dutch say, 'Dans maar op,' where the English say, 'Get out,' which means, *Depart;* but, all three phrases taken literally are nonsensical—'Dance more up,' 'Procure out,' 'From part.'" Idioms are often colloquialisms or have been derived from them, and several of the phrases submitted are idiomatic.

(1) The use of *if* for *whether* is properly condemned, *except in colloquial or poetic language*, for the obvious reason that when there is a common word meaning precisely a certain thing, a word meaning precisely another thing should not be used for it without some special ground. "Go and see *if* (instead of *whether*) the package has come" is common colloquial use. It is doubtful whether in this case the indolence that is so often the warrant for using a shorter word justifies its use, while such use is certainly not justifiable if it results from ignorance or sheer carelessness. The exigencies of rhythmic construction may call for the employment of *if* for *whether* in poetry, and it has the support of Milton, Shakespeare, Dryden, Prior, Cowper, Tennyson, Lowell, and other masters of English. (2) "Blame it on" is indefensible slang which we have not found in "about all our *best* writers." We may blame a person *for* a fault or lay the blame *upon* him. (3) *From whence* is a common idiom which occurs four times in the Old Testament and at least once in the New. Some critics condemn it as a pleonasm. (4) *Handed down*. The phrase "to hand down" is an English idiom more than two hundred years old. (5) *Less* for "fewer" dates from the days of Caxton and was used by Lyly—"There are few universities that have *lesse* faultes than Oxford, many that have more,"—but the use is now regarded as incorrect.

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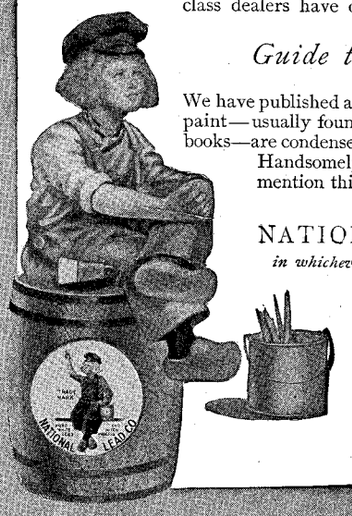

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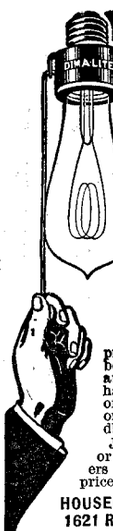

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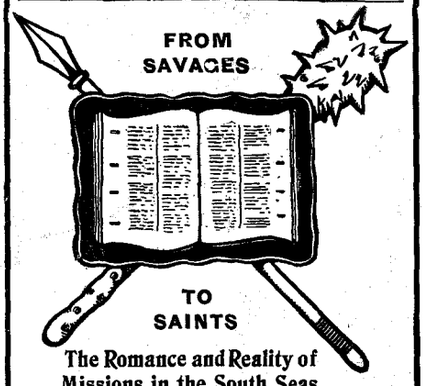

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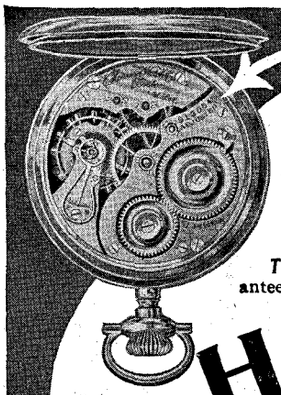

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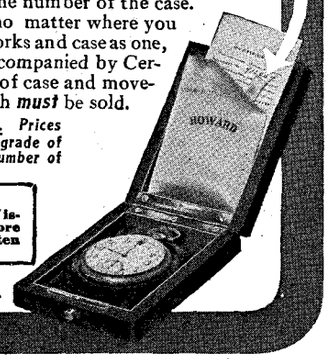

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